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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
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SOCIAL LIFE IN FORMER DAYS,

Chiefly in the Province of Moray.

ILLUSTRATED BY LETTERS AND FAMILY PAPERS.

BY E. DUNBAR DUNBAR,

(LATE) CAPTAIN 21ST FUSILIERS.

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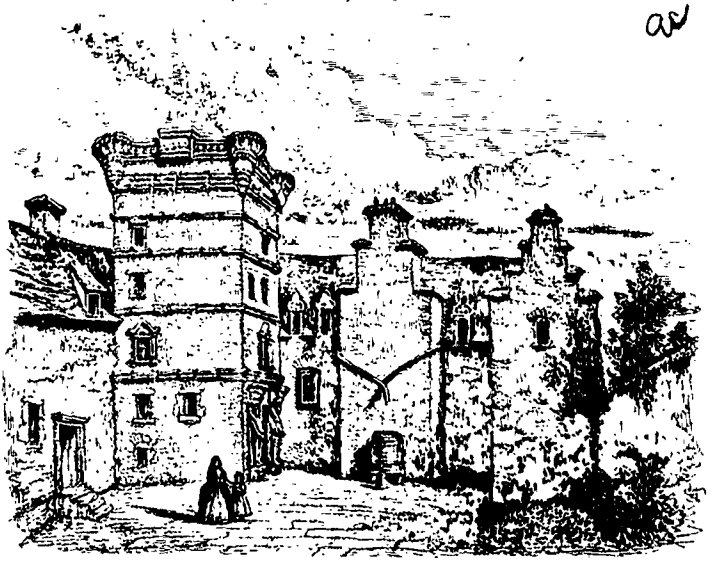

THUNDERTON HOUSE.

EDINBURGH: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.

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PREFACE.

WHEN arranging the family papers at Duffus House, Gordonston, and Lesmurdie Cottage, the residences respectively of my brother, Sir Archibald Dunbar, my cousin, Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, and my kinsman, Captain James Stewart, I occasionally found documents which appeared to me to throw considerable light on old social life, or to be otherwise interesting, and which I therefore sent to the local press.

Wishing to give them a more extensive circulation, I now venture to offer them, systematically arranged, to the public.

E. DUNBAR DUNBAR.

SEA PARK, *July* 1865.

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I. EDUCATION.

KING'S COLLEGE, Aberdeen, was the University most frequented by the youth of Moray; and students of the first, second, third, and fourth years' regular attendance were known respectively as Bajans, Semies, Tertians, and Magistrands,—designations which, we believe, are still applied.

"To Master ARCHBALD DUNBAR, of Thundertoun:

"To ye care of the Postmaster of Elgin.

"KING'S COLLEGE, *Octr. ye 16th*, 1702.

"SIR,—If this shall chance to find you out when you ar wandering through the north, it is sent to inform you, that (because the Bajan class is fixed in our college) I am to enter with the Semies this ensueing winter; if therfor in the course of your peregrinations you chance to meet with any who have a mind to save themselves a yeares time and expense at the college, pray be carefull to advise or recomend them to me, who (according to the late laudable custom of other universities) can receive them for Semies, although they have never been Bajans in any college. Particularly I am informed that at the school of Elgin ther

is a son of Logie Cumin's and two others who have learned the Greek, but because I have no acquaintance of thier parents, and Mr. Tod the schoolmaster is unfriendly to our college, I must recomend them to your management. In a word your Alma Mater and old Master do be thir presents constitute and ordain you their Factor, sole Actor, and speciall Errand-bearer as to the premisses in all partes and places where you pass in your northern precinct. And if you wil be so kind to let us see you as you go south, you shall have the thanks of the whole house, as weel as the gratefull acknowledgments of, Sir, your most obsequious servant, WIL. BLAK.

"James Keith and his wife who ar presently with me drinking your good health, send their service to you, and therwith also my wife bids me give you hers."

"KING'S COLLEGE, *Nor. ye 16th*, 1705.

"SIR,—I have yours and shall carefully look after that boy you recomend. If in your peregrination through the north you will be pleased to inquire amongst your acquaintance for such as ar ready to enter Semies this winter and advise them our way, you will do a kindness both to your Alma Mater and old Master, whom upon all occasions you shall ever find, Sir, your most obsequious humble servant,

"WIL. BLAK."

"My brother James is not com north, nor (tho' he sayes it) do I expect him this winter.

"I hear that Dr. Forbes at Elgin has a son who might be in my Semie class this winter: but I have not the fortun to be acquainted with the Doctor, and therfor must put you to the trouble to speak to him.

"If any you meet with have Latine enough, tho' they have but a small begining in the Greek, I shall see they can compleat theire courses, give them as much (and if they please mor) Greek than ever probably they may have use for, and that without any hindrance to theire other studies. For my schollars all this winter ar to have one lesson (viz., from the evening to the morning) each day in the Greek, and two each week through all the succeeding yeares."

"King's College, *May ye 10th*, 1708.

"Sir,—I have yours of the 1st current and in answer therunto am concerned to acquaint you, that, by ane Act of the last Comission of parliament for visiteing our universities, and the practise of all the colleges in this kingdom (in each whereof one master is now fixed to the Greek class) any student is, and wil be permitted to enter Semie, without being obleidged to enter Bajan, if he understand the Latine tongue, and have a competencie of the Greek, *i.e.* (as it is everywhere now understood), can read the Greek, and

expound a litle of the Greek New Testament, and have allowance and approbation of the Greek Regent so to do: which a small compliment for his consent does never and nowhere fail to procure.

"If therfore any of your acquaintance in your countrie about you, have a mind to save theire children's time and expense at colleges the first year, they may cause teach them a litle Greek at home, and so enter them Semies in any college within this kingdom, who will not (nor can legally) refuse them with the qualifications and conditions for said.

"And seing matters ar now caryed so in all the colleges of north as well as south Britan; pray take the paines to advise some of your acquaintance to, Sir, your faithfull comerade and most obedient servant,

"WIL. BLAK.

"The bearer has imployed his time to very good purpose at our college: and I have made him Master of Arts."

Dr. Thomas Reid, the eminent metaphysician, and author of the *Inquiry into the Human Mind, Essays on the Intellectual Powers*, etc., was educated at Marischal College, and in 1752 was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen. The Professor gives an account of the admirable arrangements which he helped to introduce into the

latter university, and which ought never to have been discontinued :—

"To Archibald Dunbar, Esq.,
"of Newton, at Duffus.

"King's College, *Septr. 4th*, 1755.

"Sir,—I did indeed intend; both last vacation and this, to have seen a little of the north country, and in that case should certainly have done myself the honour to wait of you at Duffus; but sometimes sickness in my family, and sometimes other accidents, have hindred me hitherto.

"Some ambiguity that has happened in a word of the letter you favour me with, makes me uncertain whether your intention is to put Bob to my class this session, which happens to be the Magistrand class; or whether you intend that both your sons should enter with the Greek Professor. Give me leave, therefore, to acquaint you what my class is to be employed in, that you may the better judge how it will answer your intention with regard to Bob, and the progress he has made. One hour in the day, for about two months, in the beginning of the session, will be employed upon Optics and some branches of Mathematicks, which I could not overtake last session. All the rest will be employed in the Philosophy of the Mind, Logic, Morals, and Politics. If this is what you intend for Bob, you may depend upon it that I shall faithfully and timeously acquaint you

what progress he makes. If you propose to put him in the Greek class with his brother, this is not at all an unusual thing at this college of late. You may please, in that event, to acquaint him that Charlie M'Ever, his class-fellow, being sensible that he was not well founded in Greek and Latin, and finding the Mathematicks a little too hard for his age, went back last session to the Humanity class, and enters the Greek class this session, and I believe will make a fine scholar; and Captain Fraser's son went back to the Bajan class last session.

"Your concern that the behaviour of your sons be narowly looked after is most natural, and what every one that knows the heart of a parent must approve of. I can assure you that in this society we have for some years past been using our best skill and application for this purpose. While the students were scattered over the town in private quarters, and might dispose of themselves as they pleased but at school hours, we found it impossible to keep them from low or bad company, if they were so disposed. But they are on a very different footing since they lived within the college: we need but look out at our windows to see when they rise and when they go to bed. They are seen nine or ten times throughout the day statedly by one or other of the masters—at publick prayers, school hours, meals, and in their rooms; besides occasional visits, which we can make with little trouble to

ourselves. They are shut up within walls at nine at night. We charge those that are known to be trusty and diligent with the oversight of such as we suspect to be otherwise; and I verily believe there are few boys so narrowly lookt after, or so little exposed to temptations to vice, at home as with us at present. This discipline hath indeed taken some pains and resolution, as well as some expense to establish it. It makes our work laborious during the session, and must meet with the common prejudices that every new thing does. We behoved to be somewhat diffident of it ourselves till we tried it. But now, after the experience of two sessions, we are not only satisfied that it is practicable; but have already seen such effects of it, both upon the morals and proficiency of our students, as we hope will at last justify us to the world, in sticking so obstinately to it in opposition to such an union of the two colleges as behoved to have altogether undone it. You may rest assured that I will take a particular concern in your sons, and shall take it upon me to acquaint you of the opinion their masters have of them.

"The board at the first table is 50 merks per quarter; at the second 40 shillings. Some one of the masters dines always at the second table, as well as at the first. The rent of a room is from seven to twenty shillings in the session. There is no furniture in their rooms, but bedstead, tables, chimney grate,

and fender—the rest, viz., feather-bed, bed-cloaths, chairs, tongs, and bed-hangings, if they chuse any, they must buy or hire, for the session, and indeed the people that let those things are very apt to exact upon them, so that it is much better, especially if one is to be some sessions at the college, to have them of their own, and dispose of them when they leave the college. Whatever they leave in their rooms is taken care of till next session. They provide fire, and candle, and washing to themselves. The other dues are—two guineas to the Master; to the Professors of Greek and Humanity for their publick teaching, five shillings each. All other perquisites not named, from twelve shillings to seventeen and sixpence, as near as I can remember; the greatest part of which goes to four Oeconomy servants, and four College servants. The Professor of Medicine orders the diet and regimen of those that are valetudinary, and attends the Bursars and poorer sort in case of sickness, gratis. Others who are in good circumstances, if they should need the attendance of a physician, may either employ him or any other their parents recommend.

"There is an advertisement from this college in the Aberdeen's Papers of Tuesday last, which contains a recommendation to the parents of students. You may please to look into it. I think it would not be amiss if your son should be begun to the Greek Grammar before he comes to town. For every one here has a

place in his class according to his proficiency, from the first to the last; and when one sets out in an advanced post, it proves a great spur to diligence, that he may at least keep the rank he has got. I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, THO. REID."

The Rev. Lauchlan Shaw, the historian of Moray, considered St. Andrews the best place in many respects for a young student:—

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esqr.,
"of Newton at Duffus.

"ELGIN, *Sept.* 17, 1763.

"DEAR SIR,—Since the time I was at Duffus I have been some days at Rafford for my health, which has been lately very much broken—and this was the reason why I did not before now let you know the issue of the commission you gave me.

"Mr. Cook (who goes to Forres at Martinmass) has, I find, given you his thoughts about sending your son to the university this ensuing winter. By being in the Greek class he can have no time to improve in the Latin during the session, and he will need a proper Governor next summer to revise his Latin and Greek. In my opinion its a loss (and I found it so), to enter into the university before one is well advanced in the Latin, which is the dead language most

useful and necessary to be understood. With respect to the place—Aberdeen or St. Andrews—if he goes to the first, the Old Town is preferable to the New, a more free air, fewer avocations, and more strict academical regulations, and very sufficient masters, but it is too near to the vanities and diversions of the New Town.

"St. Andrews is wholsome, private, far from diversions, but they study more the Greek than the Latin. Professor Shaw is dayly expected here, if he comes I shall acquaint you. I sincerely wish that your son may meet with all encouragement in his studies, and may make progress in learning and virtue, and with compliments to your lady and children, I ever am, dear Sir, your obedient obliged servant,

"LACH. SHAW."

William Falconar, Bishop of Moray, could not conscientiously recommend a Presbyterian pedagogue, showed how the oath required by the Hanoverian Government could be avoided, and stated the salary of his Episcopalian protégé :—

"For ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newton, Esq.,
"at Duffus, near Elgin.

"EDINR., *April 23rd*, 1754.

"SIR,—I would have wrote you by Mr. Baldie, but when he called at my lodgings, I happened to be abroad. After I received your last, I had laid myself

out to find a proper pedagogue for your sons, and intended, as you proposed, to have sent him along with Baldie, and for that reason Baldie was detained here some days; but as I could not, in so short a time, hit upon a sufficient young man, I thought it was better to allow your son to take his journey than to spend his time and money here doing nothing. There is a young man, Mr. Alexr. Diack, just now governour to the Master of Elphinston's sons, who is well and fully recommended to me by those who are perfectly well acquainted with him, and, as Mr. Elphinston's sons have finished their home education, Mr. Diack leaves the family at Whitsunday next. He is a good scholar, of modest behaviour, and of a virtuous character. He understands the learned languages, the French, Mathematicks, and writes a fine hand; so that so far, I think, he will fit your purpose. I believe he has not, nor, as I am informed, will he take the oaths; but I think you need not mind that qualification, as Mr. Elphinston, who is an officer in the army, made no scruple as to that point, nor does indeed any gentleman in this country heed it at all, as they make these gentlemen, who perform the part of pedagogues, pass under the name of factor or clerk, or comerade, or what they please. If you like this proposal, you have no more to do but write me directly, and I shall, without loss of time, secure Mr. Diack. He has twelve guineas a year where he

now serves, and if he answers the good character I have of him, it will be money well laid out. I cannot in conscience recommend any of our new-fashioned Blades, nor do I think them proper instructors for young gentlemen, and, therefore, if what I have proposed is not agreeable to you, I hope you will not take it amiss if I decline the providing you in a Presbyterian dominie or a libertin Whig; I wish you and your family too well to do you such an ill office. I hope Baldie will do very well. He is young and good-natured, and therefore you must overlook, in some measure, former faults, in hopes of better behaviour, which time, experience, and good instruction will bring about. With my usual compliments to all your family, I am, dear Sir, your most humble servant,

"WIL. FALCONAR."

Certificate in favour of a French master,—his terms, etc. :—

"This serves to certifie and inform any gentleman or community, who may have taste or inclination for the French language, that the bearer heirof, Mr. John Brulet, a Native of France, near the City of Rheims, the M : of Champaigne, has lived in my family above three months, with great decency and behaviour, as a French-master.

"From his knowledge in the English, as well as his

skill and method in the French, he has in the first place, taught his scholars not only to read and thoroughly understand the French grammar, but also, to get by heart such parts thereof, as are necessary for their daily improvement.

"And in the second place, he has taught them not only to read and explain many Books of Telemachus, but even to pronounce the French in the most proper manner, ane attainment not to be acquired at the hands of any, but those of a true Native of France, which is the peculiar excellence of this man above other French teachers, and had not a seperation in my family, been necessary at this juncture, Mr. Brulet had not been parted with so soon.

"His fees are of the common sort. Seven shillings per month, or a guinea per quarter, is what I have paid, but as I had but five scholars to give; for their sake, and the constant benefit of his conversation with them, I entertained him here, which was no bad part of the bargain for him or them. The pains and attention he gives, and the particular pleasure he takes in the progress made by his scholars, is apparently such, that he, or she, who does not proffit, must be an absolute dunce or a careless idiot.

"In short, it is obvious to any person of but tollerable skill or taste in the French language, that there never was, and perhaps never will be, such another man, in his way, in our country, which, at Duffus,

the 20th Day of Octor. 1755 years, is declared to be the humble opinion of ARCHD. DUNBAR."

A dancing-master's discharge and obligation in 1704, to Mr. James Sutherland, second son of James Lord Duffus:—

"I, William Badhame, danceing master in Edinburgh, be the tenor hereof, grant me to have received ffrom Master James Sutherland, Advocat, the sum of ffiftie punds Scots money, in full contentation and satisfaction of all due me for danceing, upon acompt of Mistris Elizabeth Sutherland, his sister, preceeding the date of thir presents. And, in like maner by thir presents it's provyded that in case the said Mistris Elizabeth Sutherland shall at any tyme here after happin to come where I the said William Badhame teaches danceing, I oblidge my selfe upon the payment of sixteen pund Scots to perfect her, oblidgeing me and my heirs, &c., to warrand thir presents good valid and effectuall of all that I can ask or clame of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Sutherland, any manner of way, at all hands and against all deadly as law will; consentin thir presents be insert and restrat in the books of Councill and Session, or in any other Judges court books compitent within this realme, therein to remain ad ffuturam rei memoriam, and constituts,

my prors, &c. In witnes wherof (wrytin be George Keith wryter in Edinburgh,) I have subscribed thir presents at Edinburgh, the eighteent day of Sepber., Javij and ffour years. Before witnesss James Donaldson, merchant in Edinburgh, and the said George Keith, wryter hereof. WM. BADHAM.

" J. Donaldson, *witnes.*

" Geo: Keith, *witnes.*"

The qualifications and salary of a governess :—

" To the much Honoured the LADY THUNDERTON—These :

" RANES, HUNTLY, *Jan.* 30*th* 1710.

" MADAM,—Robert Gordon has writ now twice to my father as (by your Ladyship's desire as I suppose) concerning me, if I be willing and fit for your service. In his last he desires I should writ to your Ladyship to show that I can sow white and colourd seam; dress head suits, play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginelles and Manicords, which I can do, but on no other. He desires to let know what fie I wold have, which is threttie pound and Gown and Coat, or then fourtie pound and Shoes and Linnens, which is for a year. If those terms please your Ladyship, I am content to serve for half-a-year conform, to try if I please your Ladyship. I expect an answer with the first occassion, and I am, Madam, your most humble servant,

" JEAN CHEIN."

Expenses of the board and education of two young ladies whose father was serving in the Low Countries under Marlborough :—

"Received from Joseph Brodie of Milntown in name and behalf of Archbald Dunbar of Thundertoun, the soum of four pund Scots, and that for Alexr. Dunbar of Belmuckedie his two daughters (Meg[1] and Ket) their current quarter colledge fie, as witness my hand at Dyke the twentie-second of Decr. 1709.

"ALEXR. NICOLSON."

"Received from the said Millntoun in name and behalf of the said Mr. Archbald Dunbar of Thundertoun two pound sterline, and that for Alexr. Dunbar of Bermuckitre his two daughters Meg: and Kett: ther quarterly buird, and that by me Janet Dunbar. In witnes wherof I have subscrybed day and date above written. JANET DUNBAR."

[1] "Meg" married Lieut.-Colonel Whitney, of Ligonier's dragoons, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Falkirk when charging at the head of his regiment.

II. MEDICAL.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, Dr. Robert Innes appears to have been the principal physician in Elgin, of which town he was also a magistrate. Gilded pills with ale for the miss, snuff for the lady in an interesting situation, and plum-cakes to celebrate (we trust) the safe arrival of the babe, must not make us forget that the doctor imported his drugs direct from London, and professionally attended the Chancellor's (Seafield) Countess.

"Memorandum—Baillie Innes, in Elgin, to Mr. Archbald Dunbar of Thundertoune, May 28, 1705.

"When it pleases God you arrive safely at Edinburgh (and at leasure) please remitt the thirtie-eight pounds sterling twelve shillings, heirwith delivered you, to Mr. Edmund Sheepherd, drugist, at the Rose and Croune on Ludegate-hill, London, and cause gett ane acquittance or discharge for the same to me; and whatever the current exchange is, I hereby oblidge me to remitt the same to you, on advertisement. Withall,

when your conveniencie allowes, mynd the bill, likewyes given you now, upon the Countess of Seafield, and gett payment thereof, all which will be verie oblidging to dear Sir, yours verie affectionatly,

"ROB: INNES."

"ELGIN, *Sept.* 22, 1705.

"DEAR SIR,—After my humble dutie to your lady and sweet self, I presume to give you the trouble to bestowe the inclosed thre shillings on ane book for my Jamie's use, which cannot be had nearer than Edinburgh. Its neam is John Leusden's Collections of the New Testament in Greek, done into thirty-six lessons, with the Analysis. I am told its pryce is twixt half ane croune and fourtie pence; but although it be some more, pray send it; withall, if you have recovered payment of the Countess of Seafield, of the twentie shilling she owed me, be pleased likewayes to buye for me, and send me by the bearer, Etmullerus, his works Compendised and Englished, the last editione, which I am told is ane most excellent marrowish piece of phisik, and is bought for about seven shillings English. I return you most heartie thanks for your last favor done me. Your readiness to serve your freinds is the occasion of this trouble. All your freinds here are in health, and mynd you as oft as we meet; and I am truelie, dear Sir, your affectionat cussen and comrad, ROB. INNES."

"To The Laird of Thundertoun,
"att Duffus.

"Elgin, *Aprile* 1711.

"Sir,— . . . if your lady's true and full tym be come. I have sent anc hysterik cordiall julep which is provoking and whereof she may take a third pairt when it comes, and the other third pairt (if she is not delivered in the tym) two hours thereafter, and what remains two hours after that; in the meintym lett her walk and take snuff or what may provoke snezing. I wish her ane happie hour and safe deliverie, and continues still, Sir, yours affectionatly,

"Rob. Innes."

"Elgin, 3*d May*, 1711.

"Sir,—I have sent the two plumbcakes, with two small boxes with the suggar bisket by the bearer, as alsoe the mutton; and the baker comes alongst with them, but the plumbcakes, especially the upper, must be carefullie taken out, least the glasing or garnishing be spoyled. The baker will assist and direct in this; and how soon they and the bisket are taken out, they may be put near a fyre, least they grow wett by the dampness of the weather. They are all well done, and will please all concerned. I shall be with you, Godwilling, once this afternoon, and see them rightly sett doune to-morrow morning, all the workmen have promised to be with you by thrie this afternoon, I am, Sir, your most oblidged servant, Rob: Innes."

"ELGIN, *June* 28, 1713.

"SIR,---Please receive seven small gilded pills in ane little box, whereof your daughter Bettie is to swallow five in the morning by themselves, tumbling them doune her throat with ane mouthful of cold ale, either one by one or two together as she best can; and if this begin not to work two hours after taking them, lett her swallow doun the other two—observing ane phisical dyet all day, I mein keeping warm and dyning on fresh broath, and when disposed to drink, let it be table ale warmed; And I am, Sir, yours affectionately, ROB: INNES."

This account is in Scots money :—

"Accompt Laird off Thundertown, since Jan. 22th, 1719. To Kenneth Mackenzie, Chyr Aporie (Surgeon Apothecary) in Elgin.

		lb.	ss.	d.
Janr. 22.	To ane plaister for his cook, . .		10	0
1719.	To phlebotomie of him, . . .		12	0
Febr. 27.	To ane bottle bitters for his lady, .		10	0
Mar. 12.	To ane bole for his lady, . . .		6	0
	To halfe ane ounce balsam for her, .		13	0
	To ane cephalick powder for her, .		2	0
	To ane pott of liniment for her, . .		6	0
15.	To the bole repeated for her, . .		6	0
28.	To two ounce calamus aromaticus for your selfe, ...		4	0
	To two ounces centaury for him, . .		4	0
May 13.	To ane vomitory for your sister-in-law,		10	0

	To ane stomachick mixture for her, .	J	3	0
	To halfe ane ounce oyle of mace for her,	J	4	0
	To ane stomachick plaister for her, .		18	0
14.	To ane lottion for her, ...	J	19	0
	To three ounces hungary water camphorat for yourselfe, ...	J	14	0
	To ane ounce spirit of win, camphorat for yourselfe, ...		8	0
19.	To ane mixture for your servant, Robert Kinach, ...		8	0
	To phlebotomie of him, . . .		12	0
Janr. 29.	To materials for wine for your lady, .		18	0
1720.	To ane morning mixture for her, . .		6	0
	To therty morning powders for her, .	J5	00	0
	To two pound tincture for her, . .	6	6	0
31.	To ane box pills for her, ...	J	4	0
	To ane anodyn for her, . . .		6	0
ffebr. 23.	To two pound bitter tincture for Mrs. Rebecca, ...	2	18	0
	To ane ounce tincture of antimony for her, ...		12	0
	To ane cosmetick for her, . . .		18	0
Mar. 7.	To materials for ane diet drink for Collin Menzies, ...	6	6	0
Apr. 15.	To ane bottle julep for your lady, .	3	4	0
	To ane pott of ane elecuary for her, .		14	0
	To three masticatory balls for her, .		7	6
	To ane bottle juices for her, . .		4	0
22.	To ane hypnotick for her, . . .		7	0
	To ane gargarism for her, . . .	J	16	0
	To ane box gilded pills for your daughter		18	0
	To two ounces oxycroceon, ...	1	00	0
		39	13	0"

Lord Reay encloses two prescriptions :[1] —

"To Archibald Dunbar, of Thunderton, Esqr.

"Tongue, 15*th Nov*: 1727.

"Sir,—I send you on the other side Dr. Boorchaves receipt for any pain in the head, eyes, toothack, &c. :—Make a litle basket like a small beehive, open above, and put under it some live coal in a shovel, on which put a snuff-pen full of the powder, covering it with a coarse napkin well warmed at the fire; the smoak will pierce it, and how soon the smoak is over rub your forehead and temples pretty well with the napkin, both at morning and bed-time. I found much benefit by it. I have no fault to the Bishop, he is of the true kind, a little headstrong and willfull. If you send the swine to Mr. Gordon of Haughes, in spring, he will get them sent me, and if you think them too deir a ffie for the present advice, and curing your former dullness of hearing, ask anything I have you want, the more freedom the welcomer.—I am, Sir, your very humble servant, Reay.

"Sp. Benzoni.
Masticha.
Olibani.
Styrae, Calamit, ad Drach. iv.
M. Sp. pro Thymiamate cujus
parum simull prunce insparsum
fumet, et pannos evaparandos.

[1] The prescriptions are difficult to decipher; and may not therefore be correctly copied.

"I shall add from the same hand the best thing I ever tryed for my teeth and gums, with which I rub them after dinner and supper,—

"Sp. Aqua stillatit Rosae,	. . .	une.	xv.
Sp. Matricalis Bynlis,	. .	une.	ij.
Salis dulcis,	. . . .	une.	ij.
Tinct. gummis Laccae,	. .	une.	j.
Myrræ drach	. . . .	une.	ij.

M. F. Liquer ad dentes gengioasque.

"N.B.—If you can't get the Spn. Mat. Bynlis, take Sp. of Scurygrass as a Sunedauay."

Dr. Graham would have doubtless advocated Hydropathy had it been established in his time.

"To Sir ALEXANDER DUNBAR,
"at Thunderton, by Elgin.

"EDINBURGH, *July 11th* 1778.

"Six days of TOTAL abstinence! you are a man—an angel, Sir Alexander—the worst is now over—you vindicate the dignity of your rational nature—you transform human into divine!—

"I speak from experience Sir; I have a double right to speak as a physician and as a man, most heartily to congratulate you. It is many years since I tasted one drop of any thing stronger than water—not even in sickness do I allow myself a vinous or spiritous medicine: what did I say? sickness! I am

never sick—I am never sorry, I am about your own age.

"Go on, Sir Alexander! as you do. Such little variations as are or may be necessary, your own good sense and observation will point out to you. Take care that the bath is only milk warm.

"Yes, eat as many greens boiled and raw, and as much ripe fruit, as you find agrees with you. Let no medical rascal lace you up too tight.

"Let beef and mutton, kept long after they are killed, be your principal meat. Eat few soups or broth—prefer, roasting on the spit, and broiling on the gridiron. Yes, yes Sir! you may eat fish, and roasted fowls, tame and wild, full grown.

"Eat strawberries and sugar, but no milk.

"Bathe, now, every *other* day. Let sweet music —cordial friendship—virtuous love! engage your time and attention. Project and pursue with moderation some great, useful, or honourable work. Set up some delightful—some mighty object to your view; and say *I will attain to it*—I will finish the work—I will reach the goal!

"Go on, too, observing the directions and using the means I had the honour of prescribing to you Sir Alexander, from the first—and if your body and your mind don't sing and dance and rejoice together soon, come to Edinburgh, to JAS. GRAHAM."

Dr. James Walker not only practised in Elgin and its neighbourhood, but was also an enthusiastic agriculturist; and having married the widow of the last hereditary Sheriff of Moray, he carried on extensive farm operations at Westfield, in which property she ("the old gentlewoman") was life rented.

"19*th May* 1778.

"Doctor Walker's most respectful compliments.

"Shall hope the happiness of knowing that Sir Alexander, and Lady Dunbar and ffamily are in good health.

"Understands that the widow of John Gordon of Auchinereath is to dwell in a house of Sir Alexander's, which, after months, remains in disrepair.

"The Doctor was not asked to accost Sir Alexander, and hopes this freedom will be ascribed to the genuin natural motive, and not to the genius of meadling. The Doctor knows the Knight's humanity, and he well knows Mrs. Gordon's puny state, and that plaister and whitewash quite fresh must deeply affect her.

"People say that the joiner he employs, chooses to act by a deputy, and the deputy by many substitutes—the thing is undone. They also say the plaisterer would attentively see the whole done.

"It is requested the Knight may not take the trouble to write to the Doctor on this subject. The

Doctor only suggests to the Knight what he supposes his humanity will draw him to consider as truly as he does the rent.

"Deeds of Humanity are never repented."

"19*th November.*

"The Doctor's respectful compliments.

"Intended, to-morrow, to have sent Sir Alexander a formal accusation, a sour one, concluding neglect of performance upon his own proposals, that the Doctor should hear from him once a week; but still the sloth of a Lochside Knight cannot allow the mentioning better or less better of headache, pained sides, weariness of back, &c., or of ails the good Lady complains of. Is not the plan an easy one, my dear Sir? If all complaints are easier, we are better.

"But, in earnest, the Doctor may be bewildered in this general observation. The Doctor finds himself deeply serious. If Sir Alexander thinks that a few shillings excites all this concern, shall not attempt to undeceive him in theory nor scratches of a quill.

"This weather persuades the Doctor to change the medicine for the time. It feels rigid.

"Sends a box of small balls. Recommends that three be swallowed in the morning—fasting; three at mid-day; and three at bed-time—nine a day. Requests particulars in next that, at least, earnest tryal may be made to mend a habit of body which

vexes the Doctor. It is easy to loath it, and say one is well; but the Doctor can commend no such doings."

"*Sunday, 25th August* 1779.

"Doctor Walker's respects.

"Has a right to forgivenness (whether the Knight acknowledges or denys), for giving the trouble of enquiring how Sir Alexander and Lady Dunbar are in this drenching, and now blustering, weather.

"Shall be glad to know that the Lady bore her late journy better than is said, and that the Knight has weathered this soaking state, which threatens to bring animal life to a state of slubber.

"The Doctor feels it—the old gentle-woman deeply—and only wariness keeps off extreme hardship.

"It is like we have still more to bear, therefore—caution."

". . . If you broil over the fire and fry the backs of your hams, he who mends your chilliness must change the comodians of natural things, so far as you are concerned.

"Particular accounts of drugs I always decline. My only interest in them being loss of money. Therefore, request my friends may hereafter excuse it; but for your satisfaction have caused draw out the parti-

culars furnished for you. Most respectfull compliments to your Lady."

"The broken vial refurnished. The morning tincture to be continued.

"Broths to be prepared *secundum artem* of the cooks, with beef, mutton, or fowls.

"Leek pottage may be read—'Cock-a-leekie.' . . ."

"27*th April* 1780.

". . . Suffer me to enquire how market offers for grain. My acquaintances and the dealers are wondrous wise and deep. I think you may rely on me; I shall blabb nothing from you.

"A little stirring offers just now; but (as you word it) they are very costive.

"Do advise me. I have half bear, half oats, in the small parcel."

"*Wedy.*, 25*th Sepr.*, 1782.

"Doctor Walker's respectful compliments.

"The butter-kitt came here, for which attention the Doctor's thanks to good Lady Dunbar; but no notice of the price.

"A verbal message bade the Doctor have the cask weighed—why? as it seems it was weighed by the owner.

"But such are the various numbers of pounds assigned to a stone weight (from fourteen to thirty-four), the Doctor must beg leave to ask what number of pounds to a stone weight at Thundertown—and what is the price of said stone weight—that he may do himself the pleasure to make thankful payment.

"The Doctor proposes to kill a full-fed cow in the beginning of next week. If beef so firm is oft seen, he is imposed on.

"Is Sir Alexander disposed to send for a quarter, and which quarter? price threepence per pound, without discount;—a quarter may weigh 80lb.

"Notice may be sent, if he chooses it, 'twixt and Tuesday first."

III. PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

DEALERS in grain, meat, etc., were not allowed to charge except at such rates as had been fixed by legal authority.

"Att fforres the sevinteinth day of May 1699.—The Comissioners of Supply of the Sherifdome of Elgin, appoynted by Act of Council, of the date the last day of March last by past, for stateing and setling the pryces of victual within the said shyre, having several tymes met and conveened at Elgin and fforres, and last of all at fforres, this present day having taken true and exact tryall of the pryces of victual for five weeks space preceeding the date of the said Act, and duly considered the said pryces, the forsaid Comissioners, by virtue of the power given and comitted to them by the forsaid Act of Council, have stated and setled, and hereby states and setles, the highest pryces of the best victual and meal to be as follows, viz.:—The best wheat at eighteen pound scots per boll: the best bear at twelve pound scots per boll: the best oats at ten pound per boll: the boll of pise at twelve

pound: the best oatmeall by weight, being eight stone, at twelve pound per boll: the best bearmeall at threitein merks four shillings six penies per boll: and the forsaid pryces, so setled, are appointed by the said Act of Privie Councill to be the feer and setled pryces until the first day of September nixt: and none are to presume to sell at higher rates either in mercats, girnels, or otherwayes, within the said sheriffdome of Elgin, under the certification of being pursued as Occurrers or Userers, as the said Act bears. And to the end the above writen pryces may be published, the said Comissioners ordained, and ordains, thir presents to be published at all the parish kirks of the said shyre, to be read this nixt Lord's day after devine service; and doubles therof to be sent to the Magistrates of the burghs within the shyre, to be by them proclaimed at their mercat-croces: and this present setlement of the pryces of the said victuals to be binding and take effect after the publication and intimation herof: and ordains the same to be recorded in the sederunt-book of the said Comissioners, that none pretend ignorance."

"Wee, Sir Thomas Calder of Muirton, Knight Baronet, and Robert Dunbar of Newton, Esquire, Justices of Peace within the shire of Elgin, do hereby testify and declare to all concerned that the way

of living in the town of Elgin, within the said shire, for merchandise of all sorts of vivers, victuals, and other necessaries for families, being to be had at low rates is as follows, viz. :—ane carcáss of best beef, in the shambles, at eight pund scotts; Item—ane mutton bulk, at two merks scotts of the best sort; ane good hen at two shilling scotts, and two shilling sixpenies scotts the dearest; ffourteen egs for ane shilling scotts; ffourteen haddocks for ane shilling sixpenies scotts, or two shillings at most; ffourteen whitings for ane shilling scotts; ane large cod-fish for four shilling scotts; ane stone of butter of the best sort at three pund scotts, wherof ther goes twenty-two pund to the stone; ane stone of the best chese, of the north country make, two merks scotts, or thirty shillings scotts at most, wherof ther is given twenty-two pund to the stone; ane pint of milk for sixteen peneis scots; muirfowl and partridge at two shilling scotts the pair; waterfowl as follows, viz. :—ane goose at eight shilling scotts; duck and drake, wild or tame, at four shilling; and we declare that the above rates are the comon and ordinarie mercat prices, except in cases of dearth and scarcity: By these given under our hands, at Elgin, the thirtieth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ten years.

"THOMAS CALDER.
RO. DUNBAR."

IV. POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S obligation :—

"I, Alex. Smith, post-master generall of this kingdom, doe hereby oblidge myselfe to send to Mr. Archibald Dunbarr of Thundertown ane Flying Post, and Edinburgh Gazette, tuice a week from the date hereof untill Candlemass one thousand seven hundreth and one years. In witnes whereof I have written and subscrived ther presents with my hand at Edinburgh, the nynth day of December 1700.

"ALEXR. SMITH."

Before the era of naming streets or numbering houses, recourse was had to very grotesque and often complicated addresses. The following are, respectively, of dates 1702-3-4 :—

"ffor

"Mr. Archbald Dumbarr of Thundertoune to be left at Capt. Dumbar's writing Chamber at the Iron revell third storie below the Cross north end of the close at Edinr."

"For

"Captain Philip Anstruther off Newgrange att his lodgeing a litle above the fountain-well south side of the street Edenbrough."

"ffor

"Mrs. Mary Stowel at Whiteakers in St Andrew Street next door save one to the blew balcony near the sun dyall near long aiker London."

The clerks in the General Post-Office must have been a careless set of fellows. Extract from a letter sent to a Morayshire gentleman :—

"EDINBURGH, *15th Aug.*, 1755.

"There is no news, our Edinburgh mail being returned in a mistake for the London mail, and *vice versa*."

V. TRAVELLING.

A JOURNEY from Morayshire to Edinburgh must have been, especially in winter, a very arduous undertaking; it generally occupied five or six days.

"ffor Mrs. DUNBAR of Thundertoun,
"Att Duffus.

"NEWTOUN OF ABERDEEN, 17 *ffebry.*, 1708.

"MY DEAR,—After I came to Keith I found bothe road and the weather so bad that I chosed rather to stay ther Saturday all day than venture the hills allone on Sabath-day. By good providence there came three or four gentlemen who designed the same jurney, and after deliberation it was concluded wee should not goe by the Cairn, but by this place, where through both evil way and weather wee are, blessed by God, saifely come this night. We disyne sex milles farder, and so on, as the weather will allow. Through all the hills nothing but storm appears, and in the valeys, great rains and impetous watter runns. This only wee have left us for comfort, that in this road wee are now in, we have both boats and bridges, so that we will not be put to any necessity of rideing of

watters. I wrote you ane memorandam from Keith, to give ffaskan what salt he calls for. Give him likewise the one half of the barell of figgs, which let be sawn in the midst, which is the best way of devisione. This, with duety, being from, dear Beckie, your

"A. DUNBAR."

"2 of the cloak, afternoon. We came here about 12.

"Adiu."

The writer of the following extract flourished in 1783. He seems to have been a bit of a philosopher:—

"You will be astonished when I tell you that for as many chaises and horses as are in and about Edinburgh, and for as high as the duty is, that you must bespeak your chaise eight or ten days at least before you intend setting out, otherwise you can have none, especially when you are going a long journey like mine. But the fulness of luxury, like the corpulency of the body, is a symptom of approaching decay; and as everything in nature has its different periods as well as the animal and vegetable world, namely, infancy, maturity, and decay, I am very much afraid that our poor country is at least at the middle period, for you will not know a shoemaker's or a tailor's daughter by her dress, from a lady of the first rank in this place."

The fare from Aberdeen to Edinburgh by "The Fly" was two pounds two shillings, as we find by a ticket, dated 25th August 1789, on the back of which there is this printed notice :—

NEW BLACK-BULL INN, *North Side of the* REGISTER OFFICE, Edinburgh.

THE FLY, sets out from the above Inn, for LONDON, NEWCASTLE, and GLASGOW, every day, and from Mr. IBBERSON'S, George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London, Mr. BROADIE'S, Turk's Head, Newcastle, and Mr. DURIE'S, Black-Bull, Glasgow, every day for Edinburgh—For ABERDEEN, by way of PERTH, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and from Mr. WILKIE'S New-Inn, Aberdeen, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Edinburgh.—Fresh horses every stage.

N.B.—SETS OUT, as above by way of Cornhill, Newcastle and Borrowbridge, at least twenty miles nearer than by Berwick and York, The ROYAL CHARLOTTE LIGHT POST COACH, which, for accommodation and expedition, is not inferior to any that ply the road; goes from Edinburgh to London in two days and one half, with the agreeable advantage (by setting out in the morning) of travelling mostly in day-light.

Performed by J. ROBERTSON & Co.

VI. TAVERN BILLS.

Mr. Dunbar of Kincorth was a younger son of Sir William Dunbar of Durn, Baronet, and a brother of Anne Countess of Findlater and Seafield. He would be treated as an honoured guest. The money is Scots.

"Accompt Wm. Dunbar of Kincorth to Margaret Stewart, spouse to Wm. Brodie, merchant in Elgin.

22d Decer. 1699.	Imprimis by ane subscribed obligement,	26	12	6
	By another obligement,	08	05	0
Janry. 1700.	Item with ffaskin, Mr. Archbald Dunbar, and John Chalmer four pynts brunt wine,	06	16	0
	Item with Bishopmiln, Newtoun, and Mr. Archbald Dunbar three pynts brunt wine,	05	02	0
	Item four ounce of sugar to a pynt of sack,	00	04	0
	Item a pynt of brunt wine with Mr. Archbald Dunbar and Mr. Read,	01	17	0
	Item for his part of sevin pynts Jaugo is	01	05	0
	Item a pynt that he called for afterwards,	00	15	0

Item when he went at that tyme to the west, for his own, and his servant and horse, meat and drink,	02	00	0
Item for his horse therafter for corn and strae, ...	00	13	0
Item his own and his servant's dyet then, ...	02	00	0
Item two seckpossets is . .	04	16	0
When at your court for meat to yourself and servant, and horse corn and strae, ...	04	10	0
Item four pynts brunt aquavite, .	06	13	4
Item for corn and strae to your horse, ...	01	04	0
Item meat and drink to yourself and servant, ...	01	10	0
	74	02	10
Item for the cess accompt which I took of £7 11 8, . . .	07	11	8
	81	14	06
Item for your horse sevintein dayes when last here, ...	05	02	0
Item for twenty dayes dyet to your self and servant, . . .	07	08	0
Item one pynt brunt acquavite with Bailie Stewart, James Wiseman, and others, ...	01	13	4
	95	17	10
Whereof receaved per recept,	16	00	0
	79	17	10"

Copy of a bill paid in 1769 to Robert Gordon, Landlord of the "British Arms:"—

BRITISH ARMS, *ELGIN.*[1]

To	MAGNUM BONUMS,			
To 35	bottles Claret,	4	7	6
To	bottles Champaign,			
To	bottles Rhenish,			
To 1	bottles Oporto,	0	2	0
To	bottles Zerry,			
To	bottles Frontiniac,			
To	bottles Mountain,			
To	bottles Madeira,			
To	bottles Malaga,			
To 1	bottles Lisbon,	0	2	0
To	bottles Orange-wine,			
To 3	mutchkins Punch,	0	3	0
To extraordinary fruit and sugar,				
To 3	mugs porter,	0	1	0
To arrack,				
To cyder,				
To negus,				
To sack-whey,				
To tea and coffee, marmalade, etc,				
To drams,				
To small-beer,		0	0	3
To pipes and tobacco,				
To entertainment,		0	4	0
To paper,				
To cards,				

[1] The Royal Arms are slightly different in the original, which is a printed form, with the numbers and prices written.

To cadies, ...			
To hay, ...			
To corn, ...			
To drink to servants, . . .	0	6	0
To the saddler, ...			
To the smith, ...			
To the barber, ...			
To grease to the horses feet, .			
To the laundress, . . .			
To broken, ...	0	5	0
To more wine, ...			
To more punch, ...			

VII. FIELD SPORTS.

HAWKING was long a favourite sport in the North. The Earl of Buchan appears to have replenished his falconry from the Gordonston stock.

"To my honorabel and loving frinde
"SIR ROBERT GORDON, geve this.

"BAMFE *the* 10 *May*, 1619.

"SIR,—I have wryten thir fewe lynes to deseir you to doe me the favor as to send me ane facon of this yeir, with this berer, and wharin I can doe you anny pleseur or service you sall find me ever redie to obay your imployments, so hoping you will grant me this my first sent, I tak my leive and rests your loving frind, to my pouer, BUCHANE."

Having received a couple of hawks from the Earl of Seaforth, the Laird of Brodie asks his friend to get them trained.

"To Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR,
"of Thundertone.

"fforres 6*th Aug.* 1712.

"SIR,—I am glade to hear that you are weell, and that you are nothing the worse of your fatigue att the

Runns of Lossie, I am also rejoysed to hear that you are clever and can voltige and waltt a litle as to your former way, in the meantime this serves to acquant you that I have two halks sent me by my Lord Seafort, to witt a ffalcone and a Terfle ffalcone of the best aire of the Lewis, and they are full and weell feathered, so if you please take them and breed them by your ffalconar, and when they are bredd I shall give you your choyse or both, tho I was oblidged to give a great deall of drink-money. I know Kilravock and others would take them, but I incline to give you the first offerr, so you will send me ane answer by this express, whither you will send for them or not. If I hade a ffalconar I would have bredd them myselfe, which is all from, Sir, your affectionate and humble servant, GEO : BRODIE."

The Laird of Newton intimates that he intends to "blode" two young dogs; that is, let them have their first taste of blood.

"To Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR,
"of Thundertoun.

"NEWTOWN, 24*th Sept.* 1702.

"LOVING BROTHER,—I am gleade ye ar cum saife to the cuntrie, but expected ye would haive been here befor this time. I desined to haive blode two young doges this day, but shall delay sport till Satur-

day expecting your cumming, I hoop ye will bring Capt. Dunbar alonge, to whom give my servise. My wife will quarall you at meeting ffor unkindnes, wherfor she has sent no comendations. I containou, as formarly, your most affectionat brother,

"R. DUNBAR."

"CLOAVS, 29*th Janr.* 1703.

"AFFECTIONAT BROTHER,—Cloavs and I shall met you the morou in the Spinle moore, betwixt eight and nine in the morning, where ye canot miss good sporte twixt that and the sea. ffaile not to bring ane bottle of brandie along, ffor I asheure you ye will lose the wadger. In the mean time we drink your health, and am your affectionat brother,

"R. DUNBAR."

Sir Harrie Innes, of Innes, evidently alludes to the Loch of Spynie, then undrained, and the rendezvous of all sorts of wild fowl.

"To Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR,
"off Thunderton, att Elgin.

"INNES, *ffeb. 2d*, 1703.

"DEAR ARCHIE,—It is good ffor a man to pay his debt while he has gear. I send you your swan's skin, but least you have a Highland man's appetite ffor

annual rentt ffor your loan of that I had of you, I send another, which I slew yesterday. I shall be glad to play with you att hunting or shooting any day you are att leisure. If the dayes post bring you any news, I shall be glad to know what they are. Meantyme, I still continue, dear Archie, your oblidged ffriend and most humble servantt,

"HARIE INNES."

"If you have but use ffor one skin, the doctor will thank you ffor the other."

The Loch of Spynie had attractions even for the Marquis of Huntly.

"To the much honored
"Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR,
"off Thunderstoune—These:

"LEUCHARS, *October*, 1707.
"*Wednesday.*

"MUCH HONORED,—My Lord Marquesse off Huntly has been att sporte this day att the Loch off Cottise, and to-morrow desynes to be att the Loche off Spynye, therefore we your humble supplicants order you to repair in your pinace, most honoured, by to-morow, be eleven, at the mouth off the Rindes, or the gray ston off Pittgeviny. Your personall presence is nott doubted, iff leisure allow; however, order smookes to be putt on att Duffus, Crookmoor, &c., ffull of

Leuchar's strong ale, betwixt eleven and twelve this night. We are your humble servants,

"ALEXR. INNES:
GEO. INNES:
WILL. SUTHERLAND."

Extract from a letter, dated 16th March 1704, from Mr. Wiseman, commissary clerk of Elgin, to the same address.

"Receive Grossie, and if he play tricks whip him weel for his paines, and that is the only way for him; he has not bein in a feild, nor sett a foull since you saw it upon a Sabbath day. If I come up I will require some days for acquainting you with Grossie's hunting, *which I think the kingdome will not match.*"

A dear dog! The animal must have been valuable and worth the price, as Sir Robert knew well how to make a good bargain.

"ELGIN, *March* 1749.

"Then received ffrom Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown the quantity of ffive bolls bear, as the agreed price of a dog, called Spottie Boug."

VIII. QUARANTINE.

THE annexed document is docqueted "Comittee concerning the boats of Causy, 1647." The Commissioners of Supply, we presume, now represent "The Comitte of the shyre:"—

"ELGIN, 7 *July*, 1647.

"The Comitte of the shyre having mett, and it being represented to them that certaine boats, laden with goods and passengars, war com from Aberdeen, and that a cours might be taken for saving the countree from infection, they ordained that the goods should remaine on the shore untill the merchants com hom to whom they belong, and that thereafter thos merchants should goe to Causi and receav the goods, and open them and cleanse them thoroughli by the advis of the Town or Magistrats of Elgin, or such as they appoint; and that the said merchants or any persons that cleans, handls, or receaves the goods should be separat for the space of twenti thre dayes or a month, and should be admitted to noe hous or societie within the countree untill they be tried, and

found free of infection : and if any of them shal fail therin to bee punished by death.

"Lykas, the Comitte and Barons of the shyre ordained that the persons who cam in the four boats, should be separat, and kept up from al societie, untill they be cleansd and tried, and for this effect that ther should bee a guard of persons appointed and entertained to keip them from straying through the countree untill the tym of the triall pass, and they receave a testimonial from the comitte. And it should be intimated to the passengers and others suspected persons, that ther is warrand given to the guard to provyd for them, and in cace they offer to break out by forc, and by that means infect the countree, they have ordour and warrand to shoot them or put them to death.

"The Laird of Dufus, Sherif of Muray, Spyni, Provest of Elgin, Kirtoun, James Dunbar, appointed to meit at Duffus Kirktown, for this effect, on Tuisday be eight hours.

"The Sheriff has undertaken to bring twenty-four men here to see ther arms taken from them and thes ordours execute.

"The Comitte ordains the parishes of Forres, Dyke, Rafert, and the Laird of Tarbet's land in Alves, to secur ffindorn as they wil be answerable, and that a guard bee put in the town to remaine ther constantlie, that noe barques or boats upon any pass bee par-

mitted to land without the notice given and consent of Robert Dunbar of Burgie, Bailies of Forres, Granghill, Kincorth, Coubin, Brodie, Esterbin, Woodhead, or any five of them being present, giving them the full powar of the comitee to that effect, and adds to them the Sherif of Murray, Tanachi, Kilbyoak, Mr. James Campbell of Moye.

"The Comittee thinks fitt that the parishes of Alves, Duffus, King Edward, Spynie, guard the Causi two nights about, 24 men or 30 men apiece, and every guard to stay two dayes and two nights, till they be releived; and the special heritours in the parishes, or their doers, to come with ther parishoners.

"The Laird of Innes undertakes for the watermouth of Spey to the boat of Bogg, and that he shall deal with the rest of the heritours to secure from Bogg to Skirdastan and Fiddich.

"The Comittee ordains every threti chalder of victuall to give a hors to carie malt and salt to Badenoch. ROBERT GORDON, *Preses.*"

Letters from the Clerk of the Justice of Peace Court, and from an officer stationed at Burghead :—

"Mr. ARCHBALD DUNBAR of Thundertoune.

"ELGIN, *Septer.* 22*d*, 1709.

"SIR,—By this dayes post ther is come a letter from her Majesties Advocat to the Justices of the Peace

of this shire, desireing that on receipt of the said letter they may meet in order to consert measures for preventing any ships bound from Danzick, or any seaport of the Baltick, for this Kingdom, to land any men or goods upon this shores, or any mens goeing from the shoar aboard of them. The Advocat has sent print instructions for this end, and since (as he terms it) it is of the very last consequence to our lyves and safeties, it ought to quicken your diligence. Therefor it is proper you meet here to-morrow, be ten acloak, for the end aforsaid, I am Sir, your most humble servant,

"JA: WISEMAN.

"Receive, inclosed, ane letter from Major Colt, which my too much anxietie for news made me open —which I beg you will excuse. I have wrote to the most of all the Justices of the Peace."

"To the much Honored Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, of Thunderton;
"and in his absence to the LAIRD OF MYRLAND—heast.

"BROUGHEAD, 24*th Septr.* 1709.

"MUCH HONORED,—By her Majesties comands, wee, the Offeshers in this presinct, is ordered to call for asistance in caice ancy ships should atemp to cume ashor, or land ther men with long boats. There is tuo ships ryding at ankor forgainst this place, and

"is just nou sending ther boats ashor. Ther is men heir that is willing to wacth, but ther is neather armes nor amonitione heir. Your help and asistance, both for men and armes, is requered by, much honored, your humbbel servant,

"ALEXR. PHILP."

IX. FISHINGS.

LANDED proprietors who had sea-coast or river attached to their estates, employed fishermen, whom they paid at certain rates for the fish, after deducting the price of the curing-salt which they imported, and the fish was sent in large quantities to continental towns, where it found a ready sale among the Roman Catholics.

Sir Harrie unfortunately does not give the year. "The Raick" and "The Pott" are celebrated pools in the Spey, near Garmouth :—

"To the LAIRD OFF THUNDERTON—Heast, heast.

"INNES, *June* 25, 5 *at night.*

"SIR,—You will not (I hope) be displeased when I tell you that Wat. Stronoch, this forenoon, killed *eighteen hundred Salmon and Grilses.* But it is my misfortune that the boat is not returned yet from Inverness, and I want salt. Therefore by all the tyes of friendship send me on your own horses eight barrels of salt, or more. When my boat returns, none, particularly Coxton, shall want what I have. This in great heast from, dear Archie, yours,

"HARRIE INNES.

"I know not but they may kill as many before two in the morning, for till then I have the Raick, and to-morrow the Pott. These twenty years past such a run was not as has been these two past days in so short a time, therefore heast, heast; spare not horse hyre. I would have sent my own horses, but they are all in the hill for peatts. Adieu, dear Archie."

"To the Laird off Thunderton.

"Innes, *Aug.* 20, 1716.

"Sir,—I am so unweil that now near two o'clock I am gott from bed.

"There is betwixt four and five last of Grilses and Salmon packed yesterday.

"I know the price att Bamffe is above forty merks for Grilses.

"I expectt no harm from your hands. If ye be to writte to Holland, cause bring home one thousand weight of twyne ffor next years fishing. Also, two or three pieces of holland musline I want, but I understand nott how to commission for itt.

"Good wyne I love, such as I drunk last with you, but I want money. A barrell or two of cucumbers and capers my wife speaks of, butt I know not the value. Do on the whole as you please, and I shall pay you most thankfully, and ever remain, dear Archie, yours, Harrie Innes."

Letter from the fishermen in Burghead to those in Findhorn, relative to the prices given for fish, etc. The reply shows that a salted (cod) fish cost a fraction under threepence :—

"For—THOMAS FINDLAY, Skipper, in Findhorn, or to anie other "Skeipper in the toune, in his absence—Thes are :

"*Att* BROUGH, *the* 30 *of Januarie*, 1713.

"Kynd freinds, this is to let you know that Thundertoun and Roshaugh was in this town this day, and is to cleire with us for our fish on the last day of this instant, and desired us to wreit Wast to you what you got for your fish, and how manie you gave to the hunder. Wreit East ane positive account, and oblidge all your freinds and weill-wishers in this toune, young and old. Pray you doe not feall to wreit to us, and this is all at present, with all having ther serwice to you all.

"WILLIAM GEDDES.
JOHN PROT."

Answer to the above :—

"ffor WILLIAM GEDDES and JOHN PROT,
"Skippers in Burgh Sea—These :

"FFINDHORN, *January the* 30*th*, 1713.

"We receaved your letter, and in answer therto we hav goten but an pairt of our moey, and as for the prise, we are informed by Andrew Adam that our

"prise is not to be broken of what we got formirly, which was nintin pound Scots the hunder, and we pay twelve shiling Scots for the peck of salt, and we giv six scor and twelve for each hunder. This is all we can show you as to that mater. This being the nedfull from your frends and well-wishers,

"GILBERT THOM.
JOHN MARNOCH."

"The Seven Brethren" was chartered by the Lairds of Kilravock, Clava, Thunderton, Kinsterie, and Muirtown. The Captain, William Dawson, afterwards Provost of Forres, also had a share of the cargo :—

"FINDHORN, *the* 17*th November* 1708.

"Accompt of the first cost and charges of ane loading of Bear, Salmond, Hareing, and Cod-fish, shipped aboard the shipp, the Seven Brethren, for Lisbone, viz. :—

	Scotts.		
To 791½ bolls of bear, at £3, 6s. 8d. per boll,	£2,638	6	8
To 3 last hareings, at £96 per last, . .	288	0	0
To 6500 dryed codd-fish, at £14 per 100, .	910	0	0
To 6 barrels salmond, at £38 per barrell, .	228	0	0
To 18 barrells of grilses at 1-5th rebate of salmond price, ...	547	4	0
	£4,611	10	8

CHARGES.

To 300 dales for bugdaline, stelline, and bulkes-head, .	£100	0	0	
To trees for stools and bearers, .	10	0	0	
To nailes for bugdaline, &c., .	10	0	0	
To carpentares for bugdaline, .	12	0	0	
To receiveing of 791½ bolls bear, at 1s. per boll, . . .	39	11	6	
To shippeing of said bear, at 8d. per boll, ...	26	7	8	
To shippeing salmond, hareing, and cod-fish, . . .	5	12	0	
To ⅔ of averadge in and out to Findhorn, ...	8	0	0	
To cockett, bill of health, sufferance, &c., to Custom-hous, .	9	0	0	
To cash given the surveyor for attendance, ...	12	16	0	
To cash for towing the dales out at the end, ...	5	12	2	
To personall charges and horse-hyr hence to Inverness, .	10	2	0	
				£249 1 4
				£4,860 12 0"

"FINDHORN, . . . 1717.

"Invoice of the Jannet of Belfast, John Mackmichan, master, for Diepe—

	Sterling.		
To 121 barrell grilsess, at £2 per barrell, .	£242	0	0
To 35 barrell salmon, at £2, 10s. per barrell, .	87	10	0
To 31 barrell herreings, at 10s. per barrell is .	15	10	0
	£345	0	0"

Here are a few items from a long account of the disbursements connected with the "securing" of four whales, which were stranded in November 1729 on the sands of Burghead. In this enterprise were concerned Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, Premier Baronet of Scotland, and Dunbar of Thunderton, formerly Sheriff of the County, all of whom thus became dealers in spermaceti and whale's blubber!

"To two hundred and sixty horse loads of speck, from ebb to high water, att 1 peny each, ...	£1	1	8			
To two hundred and sixty horse loads of speck from the shoar to the Corf-house, att 1sh. st. per load, . .	13	0	0			
To two hundred men employed att different tides for turning and tearing the whales, att 8sh. per tide, .	6	13	4			
				£20	15	0
To carriage of 78 hhds. 1 turce. from different places to the Corf-house, being thirty-nine horse loads, att 1sh. st. per load, ...	1	19	0			
To fraught of 36 hhds. from Cromarty to Burgh-head, ...	2	2	8			
To fraught of 12 hhds. from Chanry to Findhorn, ...	0	10	0			
To carriage of six loads of herring casks from Findhorn to Outlet, for floating the whales, att 1sh. st. per load, ...	0	6	0			

To returning the same, ...	0	6	0			
To nine herring casks bought att Findhorn, for containing the sperma and blubber, ...	£1	2	6			
				£6	6	2
To five drag ropes, bought from the skippers of Burghead for securing the said whales on the shoar, .	5	0	0			
To cash paid the five skippers of Burghhead, with their crews, for their pains and diligence in killing and securing the whales, being fifty men in number, ...	10	0	0			
To Anne Sutherland in Burgh-head her account of all charges, . .	7	0	0			
To Skipper Geddess's account of ale and brandy, ...	1	0	0			
To a blacksmith in Coutfield for making seven knives, ...	0	10	6			
To the coupers for tighting, heading, and packing the sperma on the shoar, ...	0	5	0			
				£23	15	6
To ten loads of peats burnt on the shoar, att 6d. per load, by the watchmen, ...	0	5	0			
To nine days work, of eight men, barrelling the blubber, at 5sh. 4d. st. per diem, ...	2	8	0			
To thirty-two days attendance by Wm. Naughty on the coupers and cutters in the Corf-house, att 1sh. st. per diem, ...	1	12	0			
				£4	5	0

A ship, called "Susana of Burlingtown, of the burden of fforty tuns, then lying in the harbour of Lossie—ffrancis Bulson, master," was chartered, at sixteen shillings per ton, to carry the "blubber and spermaceti" to London. It was there disposed of by Peter Machattie, factor for the parties. The unskilful manner in which the "speck" was separated from the "flock" reduced the expected quantity of oil. Mr. Machattie's communication must have brought down the ardour of the blubber co-partnery to the freezing-point!

"To Archd Dunbarr off Newton, Youngar,
"per Ednbr. to Elgin.

"London, 11*th July*, 1730.

"Sir,—Referring to mine of 25th and the 27th past, since have yours of 20th do., with Thundarton's account of chearges, amounting to £85, 19s. 5½d., upon the whales blobber and spermacetta, which sum is more, I am afraid, than will be made of the subject in some time. The blobber is all oyled, and the quantity thereoff will not exceed six or seven tuns, as is beleived by the boyler, who cannot, as yett, give the true account—it being upon the water in fatts, ready to be run off in casks, which I hope will be in a day or two's time; and for the spermacetta it is very littell in quantity, the most of the casks being oyll, and the spermacetta is at present low. However, I am informed it is giving a better price in Holland, to

which place I have sent ovar a trayall, and att the return of my lettar shall, I hope, be eabell to give a satisfactory account thereoff. The reason which is given for the small produce of the blobber is that a great deall of the flock was cut in with the speck, which has consumed the oyll and wested the substance thereoff. There has been such propar measures taken with it, which I hope will appear to be most advantagious for the propreiators thereoff, and shall endeavour to dispose of the same to the best account. Referring till next post, I am, with perfound respectt to Sir Robert and Thundarton, Sir, your most obedient humbell servant, PET. MACHATTIE."

An abstract of account shows that Thunderton's outlay was £85, 19s. 5½d.; Sir Robert's, £55, 8s. 2d.; Brodie's, £27, 2s. 3d.—total money laid out, £168, 8s. 10½d. The net proceeds are stated at £112, 15s. 11½d.; showing a dead loss of £55, 13s. 11d. sterling. Whatever profit may have accrued from cod sales to Morayshire lairds, it is evident that whales were not in their particular line!

X. IMPRESSING FOR THE NAVY.

In time of war, every sea-coast proprietor was obliged to furnish a certain quota of men to the navy :—

" To Archibald Dunbar, Esqr., of Duffus.

" Elizabeth Tender, *att Speymouth, 28th Septr.* 1761.

" Sir,—Being appointed by the Honble. Captain George Falconer to receive the quotas of fishermen, for this district, agreeable to his letter to you, I hope you will be so kind as forward this service as fast as possible.

" As it is far against my inclination to distress the fisheries of this country, I beg you will favour me with a list of your fishermen, with their age and descriptions, and your method of delivering up your quota, that I may immediately grant protections to the remaining fishermen, and the Government not be long under the expense of a vessel and forty men attending this duty that is wanted in another station. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, A. Baillie."

Captain Falconer's printed circular, to which Lieutenant Baillie called attention, intimates, that by authority of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the fishermen would be protected from impressment during the present war on this condition, "that you immediately furnish one man to the navy out of every six of them, and deliver them to the naval officer of your district to be approved." The circular proceeds thus :—

"Upon delivering your proportion, you will please give in to the said Naval Officer a full list of the remainder of your fishers, subscribed by you as Proprietor, containing their Names, Ages, Size, Complexion, or other description, so as five Protections may be delivered for every man so furnished to the Navy ; and which Protections, by the aforesaid Authority, I do assure you, will effectually prevent the possessors of them from being impressed during the present war ; or if, through mistake, they should at any time be impressed, upon application to me, or the commanding Officer for the time, they will be immediately discharged.

"This moderate demand, on such assurances of security for the future, I flatter myself will be chearfully and immediately complied with by all concerned. But if, contrary to expectation, the proposal should be rejected by any, they may depend on it, their fisher-

"men, where ever found, either on sea or land, will be impressed; nor will any solicitations on their behalf be listened to by their Lordships, and much less by your most obedient humble servant,

"GEORGE FALCONER.

"*Edinburgh*,———

"This will be forwarded you by———

to whom please send your answer."

There was difficulty both at Findhorn and Burghead in getting men to serve.

"(*On His Majesty's Service.*)

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newton, Esq.,

"at his house at Duffus.

"FORRES, 2*d March* 1757.

"SIR,—I am surprised you have neither performed your own promise nor complyed with my orders and advice. I know, and am informed your number of fishers (distinctly from Sir Robert Gordon's) is not under twenty men, out of which the King must have three young men; and I know as well as yourself that those that are fittest for me are Alexr. Sutor, Andrew Grote, and James Neilson, and if you do not quickly send me those men, the Brough shall quickly run the same fate with Findhorn; and I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"R. HAY, *Lieutenant.*"

XI. SMUGGLING.

The duty on wine and brandy was thought so high, that constant attempts were made to smuggle them into the country. Extract from a letter to Dunbar of Thunderton, in 1710, written by William Sutherland, merchant in Elgin :—

" . . . I have ventured to order Skipper Watt, how soon it pleases God he comes to the firth, to call at Caussie, and cruise betwixt that and Burgh-head, until you order boats to waite him. He is to give the half of what I have of the same sort with his last cargoe, to any having your order. Its not amiss you secure one boat at Caussie as well as the burgh boats. The signall he makes will be all sails furled, except his main topsaile ; and the boats you order to him are to lower their saile when within muskett shott, and then hoise it again : this, least he should be surprised with catch-poles. He is to write you before he sails from Bordeaux, per Elgin post." . . .

When the chief magistrate countenanced such proceedings, we cannot blame the "Vintner:"—

"27*th Aprile* 1716.

"Alexr. Erskine, Collector of the Customs att Inverness, protests against Archbald Dunbar of Thunderton, Provost of Elgine, ffor all damage and loss that has happened to seven hogsheads of rede wine, imbezled without payment of duty, and seized by Alexr. Cummine, tydsurveyor att Inverness, in the sellar of William Crombie, vintner in Elgine, one of the keys of the said sellar being in custody of the said Archbald Dunbar, and delivered to him by Alexr. Cummine fforesaid, which key he refused to me, the said Alexr. Erskine, on the 26th att night, and next morning the hanging lock of the said sellar of which the said collector had the key, was brock off, and the other lock of which Thunderton had the key was intire and close lockt up, which he himself opened, and upon tapping, the fforesaid seven casks was found with nothing in them but water, a little colloured with wine, whereas they were all left by the fforsaid Alexr. Cummine ffull of good and sufficient rede wine upon his delivering up the key to the said Archbald Dunbar, and thereffor protests that he shall be lyable in the ffull value of the fforsaid seven hogsheads of rede wine, conforme to eighteen pound per hogshead; and also protests against the fforsaid William Crombie,

vintner, ffor the value of said wine being imbezled by him and taken in without paying the duty, and also carried out of his said sellar and the cask ffilled up with water. ALEXR. ERSKINE."

"Alexr. Erskine, Collector of the Customs att Inverness, protests against Archbald Dunbar of Thunderton, Provost of Elgine, and Justice of the Peac of the County of Murray, ffor refusing to me a warrant to search such houses, kilns, barns, &c., of the town of Elgine and adjacent places in that countie, and refusing to giv me a constable to goe along with me to search ffor wine imbezled out of the sellar of William Crombie, vintner in Elgine, and other uncostomed goods, confforme to a write of assistance produced to him. ALEXR. ERSKINE."

Charles Eyre, Esq., Solicitor for H.M. Customs in Scotland, took the matter up, but as he was fond of good wine, it was agreeably settled by Ludovic Brodie, W.S., who writes thus:—

". . . Your affair with the Exchequer has bein advysed, and the bills are ordered to be re-delyvered, you peaying the officiers' costs who seized the wynes. Now the costs to them, according to the rules of Court, will be but about three or four guineas, besyde

what may be claimed for information getting, as to which Mr Erskin seems not to demand anything for himself; but to referr himself to your discretion. . . . This matter has stood the most drinking (and also some considerable charges) that ever I drunk in any other, for tho Eyre be a gentlemanie prettie litle fellow, yet he drinks lyke a d—l, and I have had many sore heads with him. . . . Wyseman will not deny but I desyred him to cause buy or make such a brydle as would please you: if you do not plague him with your tongue, you are in wrong to yourself and me, for he would not loose ane hour's drinking for all the bussieness in the world."

In November 1744, William Gordon, Master of the ship "Betty," belonging to Portsoy, ran a cargo of wine, brandy, tobacco, etc., into the harbour of Spey, and from thence sent boats which landed part at various places along the Moray Firth. The Commissioners of Customs ordered a procognition to be taken by the local Justices, and a report to be sent to them. The majority of the Justices, however, said they could not legally compel parties to depone by way of precognition, especially when they refused to say anything in a matter which might eventually be brought against them. At an adjourned meeting of the

Justices, held at Elgin on 13th January 1745, the chairman read the following letter from Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session :—

"DEAR SIR,—The Christmas holy-days, which have emptied the town, and adjourned the Board of Customs, have prevented my being able to write you on the subject of your smuggling, as I once thought I should; but lest what I may write upon consultation with others should come too late for your meeting on the 15th inst., I have taken the part in the mean time of dropping you this line.

"I have not been more surprized for a great while, than when I heard that a majority of Justices, at your last meeting, putt off the precognition on a doubt whether they lawfully could take information from the witnesses upon oath, and thereby, however innocent their intentions were, flung some cold water at least upon the inquiry.

"As to the doubt itself, I confess I am at a loss to guess on what it is founded; precognitions have at all times been taken on oath in Scotland, and hence the established practice in the Court of Justiciary, of cancelling, at the trial, the oath formerly emitted on the precognition, before the witness emit his deposition in Court, if he desire it. No occult crime, however dangerous to the common weal, or to the Crown, could be detected or punished, if witnesses were in

the least backward, without a power, in those whose duty it is to enquire, to examine upon oath. And if the practice of England is enquired into, no Justice can commit, as they may in Scotland, upon a signed information only. The Justice must examine the informant upon oath before he can issue his warrant, so that, as I apprehend the scruple is without any just foundation, I doubt not at your next meeting, after gentlemen have had time to inform themselves duely, it will evanish.

"I cannot suffer myself to suspect that, considering the notoriety of the mischief that smuggling does to this poor unhappy country, and the forwardness lately shown, by all ranks of men, to express their detestation of it, and to bind themselves to one another and to the publick, by resolutions and engagements of honour, to discourage that villanious traffick, any gentleman or number of gentlemen, will in broad day light, and in an open Court (whatever their connection with, or tenderness for the unhappy smuggler be), be so impudently profligate as to attempt to screen the cut throats of their country, and thereby expose themselves to the universal contempt and abhorrence of mankind. Such an attempt requires more than an ordinary degree of courage and wickedness; the guilty person cannot hope to remain unknown, the Minutes of the Court must record his infamy, nor is it to be expected by him that the character, which by

such practices he may purchase, shall remain confined to his own country: the common post can, by an Extract of the Minutes, convey his fame to Edinburgh, from whence it may be communicated to the whole kingdom.

"Now tho', for these reasons, I hope you will be unanimous at your next meeting, yet, if contrary to my expectations, and very much against my wish, the smugglers should find protection, and the national justice, as well as interest, should be defeated, I hope you will be so good as to transmit the Minutes, distinguishing how each Justice voted, that, besides furnishing me as a private gentleman with information who I ought to detest and avoid as a scoundrell, I may be able to inform my fellow-subjects, as far as that may be done within the laws, whom they ought to look upon as enemies to their country. Other rebukes they may possibly meet with, but it is not necessary to speak of that at present. I write, you see, with great freedom, as I am very much in earnest; but what I have said are the dictates of my heart, and you are at full liberty to make what use you please of what I have wrote. This mean, shameful course to destruction must be prevented, or our unhappy country must be undone. Make my compliments to every one who can lay his hand on his heart and say he does not deserve the title of Rascal, and believe me to be, &c., DUN. FORBES."

XII. THE FAMILIES OF BURGIE AND OF GRANGE.

Robert Dunbar sold the estate of Burgie, about the year 1660, to his cousin, Thomas Dunbar of Grange, in whose family it continued until the death, in 1827, of his descendant and male representative, Lewis Dunbar Brodie. Although he had parted with the *estate*, Robert still retained the *designation* "of Burgie," which was also assumed by his descendants, who, on subsequently acquiring property near Elgin, made the Dean's manse, now North College, their chief seat. The last so designated Laird of Burgie, John Dunbar, got into difficulties, sold his estates, which we have shown were in the vicinity of Elgin, and is supposed to have emigrated about 1756 to Carolina, where his brother Robert had previously settled.

These particulars are given, because, on a competition by claimants for the estate of Burgie, in 1827, time and money were wasted by persons who did not attend to the fact, that the later proprietors of that estate were not the "Dunbars of Burgie," but the "Dunbars of Grange."

The Earl of Moray's letter had the desired effect. The King's authority was vindicated by the expulsion of "young Burgie."

"For the Right Honorable my LORD CHANCELLOR, and remanent LORDS of his Majesties most honorable PRIVIE COUNSELL:

"CASTLE STEWART, 28*th May*, 1668.

"RIGHT HONORABLE,—I am treuly sory that ther should such a necessity ly upon me as to give your Lordship notice of any rude and illegal disorders falling out in the place of my residence; but that your Lordship in your wisedome may both punish and redress this and obviat the lyke, I find myself oblidged to give your Lordship ane accompt of what has past upon some civil transactions betwixt the Lairds of Grange and Burgy. Burgy did give Grange possession of his hous and estate, and did dispone the same unto him for very onerous causes; and whilst Grange, his wife, and family were settled and living in the hous of Burgy, young Burgy did, on the sixteenth day of May inst., with armed men, enter the hous, and eject Grange, his servants and family, and possess himself of the hous, plenishing, trunks, papers, and whatever was in the hous, and plants a garrisone in it. Upon notice whereof I wrot to the actor by a messenger, and required him in the King's Majesties name, and your Lordship's, to disband these armed men, and retire himself, repossess Grange to the hous

and goods which he had wrongfully invaded; but instead of yielding, he did with great contumacy refuse either to render the hous or restore the goods, as the letters and instruments thereupon will make appear to your Lordship. Upon which high contempt and violation of his Majesty's laws and peace of the kingdom I could not be silent, but give your Lordship an accompt theirof, that you may in your justice vindicate the King's authority and laws from such barbarous contempt, and tak some speedy and summare way to reduce and punish this insolency, to the terror of others, and encouragement of his Majesties good subjects, who place ther safety from violence in the shaddow of his Majesties laws and Goverment. The partie grieved will apply himself to your Lordship for redress, whose just cause and the peace of the countrey I crave leave to present to your Lordship's favour; and that his Majesties service may prosper in your hands is the constant desyre of, Right Honorable, your most humble servant, MORRAY."

"These are to empower macers of the Justice Court, or messengers of arms, or town officers, within the town of Edinburgh, to apprehend the persons of Robert Dunbar of Burgie, elder, and of Alex. Petrie, and to require all Magistrates to concurre with them,

and to seize the saids persons till they find caution to appeare when they shall be cited, and that they shall demean themselves in the interval peaceablie. Given at Edinburgh the sixteenth day of June sixteen hundred thrie score eight. ROTHES, *Chancellor.*"

"I, Sir Charles Araskine of Cambo, Knight Baronet, Lyon King at Armes, Wheras be ane act of the Privie Counsell, dated the eighteinth day of June instant, given in favours of Thomas Dunbar of Grainge against Robert Dunbars elder and younger of Burgie and their complices, wherupon letters ar raised direct to me, you, and our remanent brethren heraulds, to pass with ane coat of armes displayed and sound of trumpet, and in our Soveraigne Lord's name and authoritie to charge the said Robert Dunbar, younger of Burgie,[1] and his complices speciallie named in the said act, to compear beforr the Lords of Privie Counsell upon the threttie day of July next to come, for the causses at length contained in the said act and

[1] In tracing the history of north country families, it were well to bear in mind that the designation of an estate added to a person's name, does not necessarily prove the ownership of such estate; of this we could give numerous examples, let one, however, suffice. Archibald Dunbar sold the lands of Thunderton, in Aberdeenshire, in 1712, to Charles Gordon of Buthlaw, yet during the remainder of his life, he (Archibald) was designed "of Thunderton;" and his successors in the estate of Duffus, though never possessed of an acre of the Thunderton estate, were for upwards of a century commonly so designated.

letters: These ar therforr ordaineing you, Herome Spence, Rothsay Herauld, with ane trumpeter in your companie, conform to the tenor of the said act and letters, to cite and charge the said Robert Dunbar, younger of Burgie, and his complices, and to do all other things requisit and necessar prescrybed be the said act and letters, conform to the tenor of the samen, and this my order and warrant to you for that effect in all points. Given under my hand at Edinburgh the tuentie third day of July 1668, and sealled with my seal[1] of office.

"CHAR. ASKINE, *Lyon.*"

The Laird of Burgie's License, 1665.

"We, William Lord Bellenden of Broughton, Lord Thesourer Deputt of the Kingdom of Scotland, dooth hearby give libertie and lisence to Robert Dumbear of Burgie, and all such as ar of his family, or shall accompany him att table, to catt flesh in this forbidden tym of Lent, and on all other forbidden dayes, till Lent nixt, in the yeir 1666, without any trouble or penaltie to be incurred be him or them for the samyen, notwithstanding of any Acts made, or to be made, in the contrary. Dated Edinburgh the 20th daye of Febuary. BELLENDEN."

[1] A copy of this seal will be found in Mr. Laing's *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, about to issue from the press.

The widow of Ross of Pitcalnie was proud of her descent from the house of Burgie.

"To Alex. Dunbar, Esq.

"Edinburgh, 20*th July*, 1761.

"Sir,—In answer to yours of the 13th, threatening me with caption, I can only repeat what I wrote when you acquainted me in yours of the 4th, that you was obliged to raise horning on my bill. Therefore I refer to what I then wrote, and shall only add that your father may put his caption in execution against me. I can go to prison; the affront won't be mine, and before I come out, the Fifteen Lords shall know the merits of the cause that laid Burgie's daughter and Pitcalnie's widow in such quarters.

"Not in the least finding fault with your conduct, which I verily believe is much against your inclination, I am, dear Sir, your affectionate cousin, and very humble servant, Naomi Ross."

XIII. AN EXTRAVAGANT AND UNDUTIFUL WIFE.

INHIBITION proclaimed at the market-crosses of Elgin and Forres :—

"Charles, be the Grace of God, King of Great Brittane, ffrance, and Irland, Defendar of the faith, to our Lovits,

Messingers, our Shrefs in that pairt, conjunctlie and severalie specialie constitute, greiting. fforsnameikle as it is humblie meined and shown to us be our lovit James Dunbar of Inshbrok, that where Katharine M'Kenzie, his spous, having casten off the fear of God and that conjugall respect and reverence that she owes to the said complainer, her lawfull husband; and having betaken hirselfe to the councill and advyce of certain evill disposed and ungodlie persones, who haunts with hir, she daylie spends, abuses, and waists, the said complainer his substance with the said persones; and contracts and takes on debts and sowmes of money, which the said complainer is altogither unable to pay; and makes, blocks, and bargains for merchand weir; sels and hypothecats his houshold plenishing, inshight goods and geir; and ther are some persones who furnish hir with merchand wair, aill,

wine, bread, baken meats, and lend hir money, which the said complainer is altogither unable to pay, and whilk will tend to the ruine of him, his wife, and children, and the litle fortune whilk it has pleased God to bestow upon him, without remeid be provyded as is alledged.

OUR WILL IS THEIRFOR, and we charge you straitlie and comand that, incontinent thir our letters seen, ye pass, and in our name and authoritie, inhibite and discharge the said Katherine M'Kenzie, the said compliner his spous, that she on nawayes sell, analyie, dispone, hypothecat, nor put away any of his said houshold plenishing, goods, geir, inshight, abulziements, nor others pertaining to him; nor yet contract nor ontake debts, sowmes of money for merchand wair, wine, aill, bread, baiken meats, or others, whereby the said complainer may be driven in debt or compelled to pay the same; nor yet contract, block, nor bargin with any persone for that effect; and sicklyke, that ye, in our said name and authoritie, inhibite and discharge all and sundrie, our leidges and all others whom it effeirs, be open proclimation at the mercat croses of our burghs of Elgin and Forres, and other places neidfull, within this our kingdome, that they, nor none of them presume, nor take upon hand, to take or receave, be dispositione or hypothecatione, nor pledge, fra the said Katharine M'Kenzie, any of the said complainer's houshold plen-

ishing, goods, geir, inshight, abulziements, or others pertaining and belonging to him; nor yet lend to hir sowmes of money upon band, ticket, acompt, or otherwayes; nor yet furnish to hir merchand wair, wine, aill, aquavitæ, brandie, baiken meat, nor other liquors, whereby the said complainer may be driven in debt; nor yet contract, block, nor bargin with hir, any maner of way, to the said complainer his prejudice: certifieing them, and ilk of them that failzies and does in the contrair, the samen shall be decerned to be null and of no availl. And the said complainer shall not be holdin to pay any debts, sowmes of money, or others, furnished to his said spous, eftir the publicatione of thir presents conform to the lawes and practiqe of this kingdome in all points. And that ye cause registrat thir our letters, with the execution therof, within fourtie dayes nixt eftir the execution of the samen, conform to the act of parliament, according to justice, as ye will answear to us therupon: the whilk to do we committ to you, conjunctlie and severalie, our full power be thir our letters, delyvering them be you, duelie execute and indorsit again to the bearer. Given under our signet, at Edinburgh the third day of September, and of our reigne the threttie fift yeir, 1683.

"*Ex deliberatione dominorum Concilij.*

"AND: YOUNG."

XIV. OFFICE OF HERITABLE SHERIFF OF MORAY.

Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield was, about the year 1446, created Heritable Sheriff of Moray, and the office continued with the descendants of his eldest son, who either acted themselves or by depute, for nearly three hundred years.

Order to the Sheriff regarding the County Member :—

"To The High Sheriff of the Shire of Elgin,

"Free.

"From the House of Commons,

"*the 22d of May* 1721.

"Sir,—I am commanded by the House of Commons to acquaint you that you are immediately, upon receipt of this, to summon the Representative of your Shire to attend his service in Parliament on Monday the ffifth day of June next, and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this, and what you have done thereupon, upon pain of incurring the displeasure of the said House.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"Sp: Compton, *Speaker.*"

Even the ducal house of Gordon paid deference to the Sheriff of Moray. Thomas Miller had been assaulted by dependants of the Duke, who wished to settle the matter in his own Regality Court. The delinquents were, however, seized and imprisoned by the Sheriff:—

"Mr. James ffraser, Sriff-Clrk. of
"Elgine and fforres,
"Elgine.

"Gordon Castle, 23*d June*, 1720.

"Sir,—The Sheriffs of Murray have always observed a strict decorum and a neighbourly way with the Duke of Gordon, with reguaird to his and their jurisdictions, which is cumulative. The present Duke, my master, will cultivat frindshyp and good correspondence with the present Sheriff of Murray, not doubting but he will receive just returns.

"A littl̨e, fantastick, nonsolvent, and troublesome animal, Thomas Miller, no weaver, no prentise, no inhabitant, yet maliciously takes upon him to raise vexatious processes against some of my master's servants: I humbly expect my Lord Sheriff will deal tenderly in this matter. I dare not pre-limit his judgment, but I say to you that the matter pursued ought to be remitted to the judge ordinary of the place.—I am your most humble servant,

"Alexr. Abercromby."

Ludovic Dunbar of Westfield, in 1724, being in reduced circumstances, sold the jurisdiction for two thousand pounds to the Earl of Moray. Against this sale Thomas Dunbar, D.D., Vicar of Little Bustead, Essex, the nearest heir-male, had entered an inhibition, but it was found that "Westfield," the seller, was "absolute ffiar, and under no prohibitory, irritant, or resolutive clauses, by the rights and infeftments of the estate and office, to bar him from selling." To his kinsmen in Moray, who wished him to redeem the property and to prevent a sale, Thomas Dunbar sent an answer which proves that he could feel, act, and write like a scholar and a gentleman:—

"London, *July* 29, 1723.

"Gentlemen,—I received your favour of the 20th of May, by the hands of the Right Honble. the Lord Lovat, for whose generous condescention and kind concern and endeavours I have the greatest defference and regard. But as to the subject matter of your letter, (not to trouble you with the unkind treatment I mett with from those of your name I had the honnor to be presented to, and particularly from the present Shereff's father when I was in that countrey,) I must beg leave to enquire what power the late Sheriffe James, or his brother, had to lay so great a burthen of debts, as you mention, upon an entailed estate; and who they were that encouraged, countenanced, or connived att their so doing; for I have seen an instru-

ment of resignation by which their father, Alexr. Dunbar of Westfield, seems to limite that estate, and the inheritance of it, to his heirs male, and for each of such to his heirs female, with certain conditions and restrictions, as the kind bearer hereof will inform you more at large. Now, if your law, (to which I am pretty much a stranger,) notwithstanding such entail, leaves it in the power of every prodigal or extravagant heir to confound an estate which has been so long in a family, and descended to him in a regular line of succession, surely this can be no inducement to any tollerrably discreet person to improve or augment, but much less to redeem such an estate. But this you seem to have intirely given up, or to acquiesse in, and I doe confess it is not now my business, but the present Sheriffe's, to consider, and I wish it may long be so. Tho' if it should be my fate to survive, which I by no means desire, the purchasers must expect to be called to account. But that the office should be liable to the same fate, is so prodigiously shocking that I hardly know how to declare myself upon that head with any tollerable temper and decency (*obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit*).[1] That it should be in the power of any one sheriffe, without the consent of heires presumptive or in reversion, to dispose of, or allienate, an office which, in all the in-

[1] "I was amazed, and my hair stood on end, and my voice clung to my jaws."

struments I have seen, and by what I have heard, was ever called and esteemed hereditary. The argument you are pleased to make use of, in justification of so rash and bold an attempt, is that without the sale of this valuable branch of the Sheriffe's inheritance, his family must want subsistence. But I pray, gentlemen, give me leave to aske how his family would have been subsisted if his predecessor had lived. And can you thinke it reasonable, that I (who am threatened to be excluded, disinherited, and finally cut off, from a reversion to which, in my turn, I am entitled by birth, by blood, and by all the laws of God, of nature, and I hope of my countrey) should straiten myselfe or lessen that small fortune, which, by the blessing of God, I owe entirely to my own industry and application, to the affluence of a person who has so shamefully prostituted all the rules of honour and justice? That I have a due regard to the character and dignity of that ancient family, you will observe by the steps and measures I have taken, and (by God's permission) am steadfastly purposed to maintain, and pursue at the expence of all I am worth, even to the *dernier resort*,[1] and therefore, *caveat emptor*.[2]

"And now, gentlemen, though I have expressed myselfe with some warmth in an affair which not only affects me, but yourselves, and, as you justly observe, ought to have very great weight with all that bear the

[1] The last resort. [2] Let the purchaser beware.

name of Dunbar, or that have the remotest connection with it; yet I doe most sincerely acknowledge your goodness, in the kind concern you express for the support of an ancient family, and all the honour you have done me in this application. I pray God have you all in his good care and protection, and am, with greatest regard and esteem, your affectionate kinsman and most obedient humble servant,

"THO. DUNBAR.

"I had once some thoughts of giving my selfe the pleasure of visiting my native country this summer; but the loss of my dear and only brother, and the difficulties I have been involved in on that account, render such an absence impracticable att present. But if it should please God to spare my life and health another year, I will not despair of that satisfaction, nor of an opportunity of waiting upon you att your several seats, and making a personal acknowledgement of this favour and condescention."

It is remarkable that of the Westfield family, which for centuries was of great importance, there should be difficulty in finding out the heir-male. The Vicar of Little Bustead predeceased Ludovic Dunbar, whose death and succession are thus alluded to in letters

from Ludovic Brodie, W.S., to William King of Newmiln, Elgin :—

"EDINBURGH, 25 *Aprile* 1744.

"I return you many thanks for your early intelligence of that unhappy and melancholy accident which terminated the life of poor Dunbar of Westfield. I should be glad to know whether he hath left, signed by him, any deed of settlement of his estate in favours of the Lady Hemprigs, nearest heir of line, for otherwise I am afraid, as it is provided to heirs male whatsoever, it may be difficult to find them out; and if they are found out, that Lady, who is the heir of line, may be in a great measure cut off."

"EDINBURGH, 5*th May* 1744.

"I see by a letter from Sir William Dunbar of Hemprigs to Baillie George Dunbar, merchant here, that he hath found among Westfield's papers a disposition of his estate in favours of Sir William's Lady, daughter to Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, which will prevent disputes about the succession."

XV. TRANSPORT OF A PRISONER, AND JAIL OF INVERNESS.

COUNTRY people, such as farmers and their servants, had to act as guards in the transport of prisoners. The unhappy woman was accused of child-murder :—

" A list of the guard for conveying the person of Jean Mill from the Tolbooth of Elgin to Nairn, to be delivered over to the Sheriff of Nairn there, in terms of the principall warrand from the Lords of Justiciary herewith sent :—

" Alexr. M'Kimmie, in Overtown, *g.*
John Allan there, *ab.*
George Ogilvie in Houme, *g.*
John Cook in Barnhill, *g.*
Thomas Murdoch in Westhill, *g.*
Alexr. Murdoch in Achtirtyre, *ab.*
Duncan Grant in Green of Manbean, *g.*
Alexr. Grant in Coxtown, *g.*
James Gallan in Insharnach, *g.*
Andrew Couban in Mostowie, *g.*
George Kynnoch in Inerlochty, *g.*
John Allan in Mostowie, *g.*
William Murdoch in Crossley, *g.*
James Brander, elder in Miltown, *g.*

James Brander, younger there, *g.*
George Imlach there, or his servant, *g.*
James Sim in Miltown, *g.*
Alexr. Gilzean in Inverlochty, *g.*
John Skeen, there, *g.*
John Robb, there, *g.*
James Douglas, there, or a servant, *g.*
Alexander Glass in the Coledge of Elgin, *g.*

"These are warranting Alexander Pitriken, officer, to summond the above persons to compear before the Shirriff of Murray, his deputes or substitutes, within the Tolbooth of Elgin, upon Thursday next, the twenty-fifth of Aprile instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, to carry and convey the person of Jean Miln, presently prisoner in the Tolbooth of Elgin, from the said Tolbooth to the town of Nairn, to be delivered to the Shirriff of the shire of Nairn, and from thence to be carried by a party from the said shire to the Shirriff of Inverness, to be incarcerated within the Tolbooth of Inverness untill the tryall of the said Jean Miln before the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary at their Circuit, the first of May next, conforme to the warrand directed to me, Shirriff-Depute of this shire of Elgin and fforres: And I hereby nominate and apoint the said John Grant to be Captain of this Guard, and each person to appear, under the penalty of twenty punds Scots money. Given at Elgin the twenty-third day of Aprile 1745 years.

"WILL. KING."

"ELGIN, 25 *Aprile* 1745.—The Sheriff-Depute fines and amerciates John Allan and Alexander Murdoch, two absents, marked in the within list, in the sum contained in the within warrant, each of them payable to the ffiscal of Court.

"WILL. KING."

"NAIRN, 26*th Aprile* 1745.—Then received by me, Sherriff Deput of Nairn Shire, the person of therein named Jean Mill, in order to be transported to Inverness, as the Lords' warrand under mentioned directs, together with the said Act and warrand it self, and that from Alexander Grant, Captain, appointed by the Sheriff of Elgin and fforres, for commanding the party that brought her, the said Jean Mill, here.

"DA. CUMYNG."

The Court-house and the "holes" in which prisoners were incarcerated at Inverness, were truly disgraceful:—

"INVERNESS, 17*th March*, 1786.

"Memorial for the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Inverness, for themselves and the community, to the Heritors and Commissioners of Supply, and Magistrates of Burghs, in the Counties of Inverness, Ross, Moray, Sutherland,

Caithness, Nairn, Cromarty, Orkney, and Zetland:

"*Sheweth,*

"That the Circuit Court of Justiciary for the northern district, comprehending the above-mentioned counties, has been invariably held at Inverness.

"That the present court-house, which is very antient, having been built only for the town and county, is very inadequate to the proper accommodation of the Lords of Justiciary and other members of the court, the sheriffs, and the number of gentlemen who are called upon to attend as assizers.

"That the jail, which is adjoining to the court-house, consists only of two small cells for criminals, and one miserable room for civil debtors, and is often so crowded with prisoners from the different counties as to render their situation truly deplorable; to give some idea of which it is only necessary to mention that there are at present, and generally, about thirty persons confined in these holes, none of which is above thirteen feet square.

"That the court-house and jail are now so much decayed as to render it necessary immediately to repair or rebuild them.

"That the memorialists have long anxiously wished to rebuild them on an enlarged plan, so as to afford ample accommodation for the Circuit Court, and to

soften the rigour of confinement to unfortunate prisoners, by removing the necessity of having them so crowded together as they are at present.

"That with this view they have lately purchased, at a considerable expense, a piece of ground, adjoining to the present jail, fully equal to the purpose, and have procured a proper plan and estimates to be made.

"That the sum necessary for carrying their plan into execution will be about fifteen hundred pounds sterling, which they are utterly unable to advance from the funds of the community over which they preside, and must, of course, abandon the idea, unless liberally assisted by the different counties and burghs connected with the Northern Circuit, and who are so very materially interested in promoting this necessary work.

"The memorialists, therefore, relying on the public spirit, generosity, and humanity of the gentlemen of the northern counties and burghs, do now call upon them for liberal aid towards erecting a Court-house, in which their accommodation as assizers will be a principal object, and providing for such criminals as they may send for trial: a prison decent and secure will be particularly attended to.

"The memorialists, while soliciting the assistance of others, think it incumbent on them to declare the extent to which they will go for carrying this useful

work into execution, and they have resolved on *five hundred pounds sterling*, being a sum equal to the utmost stretch of their ability as a community. If, then, contrary to their hopes, the present application should fail of success, they claim that the want of accommodation in their Court-house, or smallness of their jail, may never be charged against them in future.

"Signed by appointment of the Magistrates and Council,

"WILLIAM MACINTOSH, *Provost.*"

XVI. COUNTRY MATTERS.

BEFORE the general introduction of coal into Moray, so necessary was a supply of peat, that it almost invariably formed an item in the rent of farms.

"11*th July*, 1732.

"Wee, John Watson, William Gilzean, and John Laing, all tennents in Ardgy, do hereby certify and declare that sixty loads of peats or therby (when filled by our own servants, and lede by our own horses), was usually applyed for makeing up a leet of peats, fourteen foots square, carried up seven foots high, and rooffed in to fourteen foot from top to bottom; and, accordingly, wee the declarants, and the other tennents of Ardgy, were in use to cast, winn, lead, and stack, for behoof of the heretors of the lands and barronie of Duffus, upon their and our proper charges and expences, certain leets of peats, conform to our respectif possessions at the dimentions above-writen, and that yearly; and failzieing of the saids peats, we paid ten pounds Scots money for each leet.

"I. W.

WILLIAM GILZEAN.

JOHN LAING."

From Sir Harie Innes, Convener of the County :—

"To Archibald Dunbar, Esq.,
"of Newton, at Duffus.

"Elgin, *Febry.* 21*st*, 1747.

"Sir,—Provost Duff wrote me this morning complaining of the distress the inhabitants of this town, and military, are reduced to for want of peats being brought to town: that the soldiers must be supplied some how or other is without doubt, and to do without ground of complaint there is a necessity of a meeting of the Justices of Peace. I wrote Sir Robert Gordon to this purpose, and if Monday will suit both your conveniences, you will be expected that day to concert what is proper to be done. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, Harie Innes."

Many estates, and even royal burghs, were, to a recent date, "thirled" to particular mills,—that is, the tenants and inhabitants were obliged to send their grain to the established mill of the barony or burgh, to be ground, and to pay a proportion of it as "multure." The town of Elgin was "thirled" to "Oldmilns," which had formerly belonged to the Prior of Pluscardine. Greyfriars was the seat of Mr. King of Newmiln; it is now within the Parliamentary bounds of Elgin.

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esquire,
" of Newtoun, Duffus.

"GRAYFFRIARS, *near* ELGIN, 30 *Decer.* 1736.

"SIR,—I had your's this day, inquireing me anent what multure I payed att Oldmilns. ffor answer, know that I am not thirled to that miln, or doe I live, or have I any land within the thirlage; but being informed that they ground wheat better att the Oldmilns than att my own miln, I sent my servant, the last year, with two boles of wheat to the Oldmilns, and after he returned I asked him what multure they had taken from him. He told me a peck out of each bole, and that they would take noe less, although he scrupled the giveing it. And when John Naughtie, one of the millers, came asking me ten shileing Scots for each bole of the wheat I had ground att the Oldmilns, as the millers wages, which I payed him, and quarrelled him for taking so much multure, and so much money from me that was out sucken, and noe wayes bound to them, he told me they made noe distinction, but tooke the same multure from evrie one that came to them whither out or insucken; upon which I told him that I should take care of ever grinding afterwards att their miln—which is all I know of their multures, and am yours W. KING."

Just as poultry now belongs to the lady's department in the management of a country house, so in

former days did the breeding and rearing of young horses. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

"To Archibald Dunbar,
"of Newton, Esquire, at Duffes.

"Arndilly, 17*th June* 1756.

"Dear Sir,—You may think I have been ungrate, as I have not thanked you before this time, for the use of your fine stalion to one of my chaise mares last year, and that you was at so great trouble as to keep the mare and servant for some days. That mare has this year a pretty stood fole from your horse. I cannot at present tell how I can return so great a favour, but when it falls in my husband's power or mine, our inclination is great, and the imploying us will be a compliment. I would gladly have a pair of horses from your fine horse, therefore I have ventured to send my other mare to be served by him, if you will be so good as to grant me this second favour. My husband is pretty much recovered. I am heartily sorry I did not see the young gentlemen as they went to Edinburgh. My husband and I present you, Lady Newtown, and all the young family with our deutie, and intreats you will allow me the honour to be, dear Sir, your most affectionate cousin and obedient humble servant,

"Jean Grantt."

"*P.S.*—We was made happy by Mr. Coban's in-

formation that your lady designs to see us at Arndilly this summer. Tam intends you a visite, in a week or two, that she may deliver the Cairngorm stone she promised."

The wages of servants, as given in a document dated 1760.

"Regulations of Fees for Servants in the county of Bamff:—

	£	s.	d
That the best man servant who drags the ware, and is capable to big and sow corns, shall have	27	0	0
That the second man servant who fills the side of the ware horse, threshes the side of the barn, lays on loads, and is a good hook in harvest, shall have	25	0	0
That the third man who likewise fills the ware horse, is capable to thresh the side of the barn, and can shear in harvest, shall have . .	20	0	0
That the first best man servant where there are no waring, who can big the corns, and hold the plough, shall have	23	0	0
That the second man servant who works the horse, and holds the horse plough, shall have .	19	4	0
That the third man servant who drives the plough, shears in hervest, and threshes in the barn, shall have	13	6	8
That the best woman servant who can beke, brew, and miln, shall have	12	0	0
That the second woman servant who is capable to shear in hervest, but otherwise not so capable, shall have	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
That the best man hook who can big and bind corns, shall have	16	10	4
That the second sort of men hooks shall have .	6	0	0
That the best woman hook, who stays out the harvest, shall have	5	0	0
That the second sort of woman hooks shall have	4	10	0
That hirds according to their charge shall have from £6 to £1, 10s. every half-year.			

"And which respective fees are declared to be in satisfaction to men and women servants, of all that can be asked or given to them for their year's services above inscribed, in name of fees, shoes, or any other bounties whatever; and where the master gives, or where the servant receives, any higher or greater fees, under any pretence whatsoever, such feeing shall not only be void, but the master and servant who shall contraveen the premesses be fined therefor."

The moral Grieve got, when at Kilcoy, "five pounds in money, twenty shillings for shoes, eight bolls of meal, and a cow's grass annually:"—

"Wee, the Justices of the Peace hereto subscribing, do certify and declare, that the bearer hereof, George Calder, from the county of Aberdeen, served Lady Kilcowie in station of a grieve, behaved himself honestly and moraly for the course of ffive years in her

service, and may be received into any Christian society; and the same is attested by us, two of the Justices of Peace of the county of Ross, and united parishes of Suddie and Kilmuir Wester, where the said George Calder resided for the time above mentioned. At Allangrange, this 1st of June 1767.

"ROD. MACKENZIE, *J.P.*
GEO. MACKENZIE, *J.P.*"

The certificate by the Minister of Langbryde is of recent date, but too amusing to be omitted:—

"To all his Majesty's loving subjects who can feel for a fellow-sinner in distress, I beg to certify that the bearer, W. J——, is the son of my old bellman, a man well known in this neighbourhood for his honest poverty and excessive sloth, and the son has inherited a full share of the father's poverty and a double portion of his indolence. I cannot say that the bearer has many active virtues to boast of; but he is not altogether unmindful of scriptural injunctions, having striven, and with no small success, to 'replenish the earth,' though he has done but little to subdue the same. It was his misfortune to lose his cow lately, from too little care and too much bere chaff; and that walking skeleton, which he calls his 'horse,' having

ceased to 'hear the oppressor's voice, or dread the tyrant's *load*,' the poor man has now no means of repairing his loss but the skins of the defunct and the generosity of a benevolent public, whom he expects to be stimulated to greater liberality by this testimonial from—theirs, with respect, &c.;

"WILL. LESLIE."

XVII. EDINBURGH GOSSIP.

JOHN SUTHERLAND was the Edinburgh agent of the gentleman to whom he wrote :-

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esqr., of Newton,
"at Duffus.

"EDINBURGH, 2*d Feby.* 1749.

"DEAR SIR,—I hope you receive your news papers safe. Receive enclosed this weeks three Mercuries.

"There is nothing here new, only a very comical piece of humour, said to be done by the Duke of Montague. It was advertised in London that a man was to go into a chopin bottle and there play on the fiddle! —a curious piece of necromancy, you will say ; but lo ! when a numerous cloud of spectators are convened, at half-a-crown each ticket, a man appears on the stage, and, addressing himself to the audience, says, 'If you will but double the above sum, the man will appear in a pint (that is a mutchkin) bottle ;' upon which they discovered the trick : among the rest the Duke of Cumberland, who in a furious passion drew his sword, which was presented by the Queen of Hungary,

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valued at ten thousand pounds, and Montague alone took the deceiver's part, but yet he was not able to withstand the fury of the spectators, who were now turned actors, and they tore and broke everything in the house and set fire to it. During the squabble the Duke's sword was thwarted out of his hand, and he, thinking it to be some of his friends, did not mind it during the fray; but upon enquiry for the sword it was gone, and now one hundred pounds premium is offered for restoring it.

"A few nights after, the same man is alleged to have, at a masquerade, employed another to go through the masquerade with a sheath and sword, and call, in a hurry, near where the Duke was, 'A fine sword; a fine sword; who lost a fine sword?' The Duke, comming in a surprise to look at it, said, 'It was the Duke,' meaning himself, and upon looking at it, it was found to be a piece of stick in a white paper sheath. I wish you would be so friendly as to signify if such collections be troublesome or agreeable to you, and I shall continue or desist, as you please. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged and obedient servant,

"JOHN SUTHERLAND."

Such collections being "agreeable," Mr. Sutherland was requested to continue them. We give extracts :-

"23*d Feby.* 1749.—We are here in a great hubbub about settling the poors'-rates. The Merchant Company have agreed to pay seven per cent., and the Faculty of Advocates have refused to assess themselves with anything, after a long debate, when it carried, *No*—seventy-two against five."

"20*th Aprile* 1749.—You will observe a letter in this day's paper anent a ploy which was occasioned by about thirty or forty officers jumping on the stage, when in the last part of the act King Henry says, 'Hence, let rebellion be for ever quashed.' Upon this one of the officers called to the fiddlers to play 'Culloden Reel,' and then the gallery people hissed, and threw potatoes, &c., at them, which is to let you into the rise of that stir."

"1*st June* 1756.—The Edinburgh Banks have sent some of their directors with twenty-five thousand pounds of Glasgow notes to get specie for them, which may crack some of them."

"13*th March* 1759.—The Duke and Dutchess of Douglass are, alas! parted, through faults on both sides, as is alledged. Two very handsome fellows were this day found guilty of a robbery, and will probably string, and the only defence their councill urged, it were better send them to Martinico or Guardulope than to the gallows."

"9*th October* 1759.—George Baillie, your cousine, married 29th September last, and from superabund-

ance of complaisance set out next day with another lady for this place, where he presently is, and I had the pleasure of saluting him on the happy event this day."

"15*th Octr.* 1759.—I congratulate you upon the reduction of Quebeck, and consequently the empire of North America; but amidst our joy we are enjoined prudence and caution, for it is certain Thurot is sailed, and the Solebay Man of War says he sailed through his fleet (under French colors), consisting of six war ships and twelve transports, and Admiral Boyes with eleven ships in quest of him, steering northwards, either to the Murray (where I pray God Thurot may never come) or Pentland firths. This afternoon Boyes is anchored in Leith road, drove up by a nore-east gale, and, so soon as the wind permits, and he provided with a little provisions and pilots, is to proceed on towards the north. We have expresses from England, two or three a day, and it is rumoured the Brest fleet is out. May Hawk fly and catch him."

"2*d July* 1760.—By this night's news Mineer Dutchman seems to try us in that country; but, in the true sense of the word, they 'catched a Tartar,' for their seven ships of war are all taken, six hundred of twelve hundred are killed, the rest prisoners, and the Governor of Batavia, who sent them, acknowledges his fault, and pays, beside begging pardon, a hundred and twenty thousand pounds."

XVIII. LETTERS FROM LADIES OF RANK.

Isobell, Countess of Seaforth, widow of Kenneth, third Earl, was daughter of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, and sister of George, first Earl of Cromarty. Her Ladyship's daughter, Margaret, married James, second Lord Duffus, who, having killed William Ross of *Little Kindeace* in the year 1688, fled to England, where he remained until influential friends purchased a remission from the Crown. The writing of the Countess is large and well formed; that of Lady Duffus is very inferior.

" For my Lord Duffus
" They:

" Chanori, 8 *Aprylll* 1688.

" My dear Duffus,—We are mightily afrayed of your health, and has sent this expres to conjure you to be cairfull of yourself. As for what is done, Lord pardon you the sin of it; but no man thinks ye could have done less, or that ye could have born with what ye met with. I pray you have a cair of yourself, and goe on to doe your business, and let us know wher or

to whom we shal derect your leters whil ye are at Court; I think to my Keny,[1] when ye are at London. Ye may writ to Megg with every ocation, to give her asurance of your health, which she will still be doubting. We all think, and Siddy,[2] who has better skill in such afairs, that after al the provocations ye met with, yet that it was in your own defence what ye did, for certinly ye had been killed if it had not fallen out as it did; so your busines will not cost you much trubel to get it don. Be cairfull of yourself for Megg's caws and the babys. Many a man has falen in such ane accedent warse than your circumstances was, yet has bein at peace with God and all the world, and lived very happily for all that. The Lord's peace be with you, and derect you and preserve you from all ill.—I am your affectionat mother,

"ISOBELL SEAFORT."

"CHANORI, *the 13th of Apraill* 1688.

"DEAREST HERT,—I can slip no ocation but I most wrait you, knowing you will be carnest always to hear how I am, which, I blis the Lord for it, is very well, and so is all your childrin and all frinds heare; and now it is my greatest trubill the fear of your wronging your own helth, which I hop you will considir how much it will ofend God, and what a gref it will

[1] Her son Kenneth, fourth Earl. [2] Mackenzie of Suddy.

be to me, so I expek to hear good nëuse from you, and writ to me ase oft as you have ocation. No mor at the taim, but that the Lord may blis you, and direk you and protek you, is the earnest prayer of your own till death. M. DUFFUS.

"My Lady presents hir respecs to you."

Henrietta Duchess of Gordon, wife of the second Duke, was a daughter of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough. Her Grace had sufficient influence to induce the ducal family to renounce Popery and embrace the Protestant faith. The writing of the Duchess is particularly good and distinct. The lady to whom her Grace sent the following letters was then unmarried. She was daughter of the deceased Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, and she resided with her maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Calder of Muirton, Baronet:—

"To Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNBAR at Muirton.

"GORDON CASTLE, *August the 20th*, 1722.

"MY DEARE FREIND,—It being now just ten days since I had the pleasure of hearing from you, which to me is a tedious age, I send the bearer on purpose to bring me acounts of your health, and of all I have a concern for with you; and I send you and Lady Muirton sum of the flowered painted satin which you commended in the winter, having had an occasion to

Holland. I belive the thirty yards will make each a night gownd, and the tea is, I belive, a litle better than the ordinary that is sold; the imperiale will doe well to mix with the green. You will, I hope, forgive me this libertie I take in hopeing you will, without any uneasiness, except from your freind such a trifle, since I hope you are truly convinced that nothing can be so agreable to me as the hopes I have of enjoying the vast satisfaction in the most entire freindshipp that is possible for two hearts so sincere and so simpathising as, I belive and hope, ours are.

"This is all the July flowers that are as yet blown, and the very first, which I belive are the best; but if Lady Muirton wants more, next week she may have as many as she pleases.

"I have also sent two more trajedies. There is two lady's and one man's character in the 'Imperial Captives,' that I belive will please you; and also I am sure the oddness of the lives of the misfortunate paire in this litle book will move your pity, as it did mine. It is a strange mixture of prodigeous love and penitence for a fault, where the strugle of our frail nature, and the glimerings of divine grace, apear in a very naturale manner; and though it is not quite so well as in the French, yet, if you have not already seen it, you cannot but be entertained with it, for it is a litle out of the common method of our days, where vice hardly makes sutch a penitent end. I hope it will not be many days

before I have the pleasure of seeing you; and belive me, where ever I am, my kindest thoughts will ever be with you, and I shall never be so well pleased as when I enjoy the charming company of my dearest freind, from whoes and your aunt's aquaintance I shall ever begin the date of my satisfaction and happyness in this country.

"Wishing you all the prosperity that this world can aford, I continue with the greatest esteem, my dearest, your most faithfull and most affectionate freind and sarvant, H. GORDON.

"Just now I hear Generale Sabin and the Earle of Rothes are gone back to the south, so that as soon as my Lord returns from Badenoch, I hope to see you. My kind sarvice to Lady Muirton and Sir Thomas. Henri and Betsy offer ther kind sarvice to you all."

"GORDON CASTLE, *Octbr. 9th.*

"MY DEAREST FREIND, . . . I am glad the Art of Love pleases you; I thought it very prety, and did not imagine a subject of that nature could have been quite so modestly expressed as to be of so good use to us ladys as it realy is. You may keep any book of mine that is in your hands as long as you please, and be asured nothing will ever be more agreable to me than to have any oportunity to contribute, any manner

of ways, to your fellicity and pleasure. I have a good many late editions, with sum additions, of sum books that may please you, particularly sum translated out of the French, which I sent for on purpose for you; but I belive, with what you have already, and the time you are so justly to employ in the care of your good aunt, you will want no more, till we have the pleasure and happyness to meet here, and then you shall chuce what ever pleasses you best. Since I knew you I cannot find the way to make my houres fly but in your charming dear companey, although you are always present in my kindest thoughts, which makes up the most agreable time of, my dearest, your most faithfull and ever affectionate freind and sarvant,

"H. GORDON.

"My most kind sarvice to all at Muirton. I shall shortly answer Sir Thomas's letter."

"GORDON CASTLE, *fryday noon.*

"MY DEAREST FREIND,—This morning I had the favour of your oblidgeing letter by which I was very sorry to hear of good Lady Muirton's loss. My two godchildren have had such badd luck that I can scars expect Lady Muirton will venture to make choice of me for a third, but if she does me that favour, I hope I shall have better fortune, since none can be better pleased to have any opportunity of

doeing her any kind of sarvice. I was once fearing Sir Thomas's absence would oblidge Lady Muirton to goe and oversee the hering feshing, and so our cumming on Teusday might be unseasonable; but now since you expect him so soon, I hope nothing will happen to me to deprive me of that pleasure which I long very much for. As to the mariages talked of, I belive this day, by Sir Thomas or Walter Hamilton, we shall know if there is any truth in them. I saw lately two letters from Brodie, since his return from Berwick, wherein he says his jorney there was only to make a visit to the Earle of Deloraine, but tells they had him at Edinburgh maried one week to Mrs. Stuart of Camila, and the next, to Mrs. Slye, but adds that he was then confined to his chamber, his eye being almost as badd as when at London, and the same kind of operations to be again made, except the boreing his nose; so I fear it will be yet a time before he enter the state of matrimony. By what he says of Sir Robert Gordon, it looks very probable his affair may succeed since it apears he is in earnest, but how farr the lady's father may be engaged will take a litle time to know, for it is possible there may in time be a very great fortune, if Innernighty make his peace. I hear nothing of Sir Hary's progress, but we are every minute expecting to see Sir Thomas, who will tell us all the news.

"By all those who pretend to skill, I hear the herring fishing has all apearance of being very good,

which I most heartily wish for the good of all concerned, but more particularly for my freind Sir Thomas. When that affair is over, I hope you will all be at leisure to cum here for sum days, which will be a very great pleasure to me, who always am, with utmost esteem, my dearest, your most faithfull and most affectionate freind and sarvant,

"H. GORDON.

"All here make their compliments to you and Lady Muirton."

"*March 28th.*

"MY DEAREST FREIND,—It is impossible for you to imagine how very great my disapointment was on Tuesday night, when I had with so much pleasure expected to hear from my dear friend, and found myself balked, the cause of which I could not comprehend, and in my heart I can never suspect you of the very smallest neglect or unkindness to any, but specialy to one who, next my own, will ever love and value you above all things in the world; so after passing some anxious hours, my Lord in the morning sent my charming freind's letter to me, which he had forgot, which gave me unspeakable pleasure, and I shall promise you hereafter never to trouble you again with any excuse of any kind; but I truly was so hurried and balled upon by my Lord, to see a dyeing

gentleman, that I realy fancy I writte nonsense, but kind nonsense I hope it was.

"You will now, I belive, my dearest, be very agreably surprized to hear from Lady Muirton the particulars of a treaty of peace, formarly proposed sum houres after we parted with Sir Thomas on Sunday last, which was happyly concluded last night. I term it my forth wedding night, and am hopefull it will be the last I shall ever have. As there are many good things, I hope, may attend this reconcilement, there is none, I asure you, more agreable to me than two persons being united who, I am sure, wish you as well as it is possible; for my part, ther is no pleasure to me that surpasses what I enjoy in the very hopes of being sum time in a possibility of doeing you the least sarvice — judge you then, my dearest, what would be the effects if my wishes could turn to a reality.

"I have just dune with these two vollumes of novells. You will, I asure you, find the most of them very prety, and as I fancy you will not have mutch time to spare that way before Easter, I shall only disier you to read, till that is over, The Force of Freindshipp, which I am sure you will like. I read with great pleasure all I can com at upon that subject, that I may know if any surpasses me in the notions I have of that happy state I am so deeply engaged in with you, without which I always must

think life a great burden. The next I would recomend to your reading is The Princess of Cleaves, which you will be charmed with, and where there is admirable examples for all the maried ladys who live in the temptations of this corrupted age. The heroine of this novell goes through all the strugles, and I think more, than ever Heloise did, and made not the least fallen stepp; and her husband's is also a most admirable charactar. The next that should follow should be Don Carlos, it being a part of the historys of France and Spain of the same ages. When you have had the pleasure of reading these, I think you will have a mind to begin and read them in course. The first is very prety, but there being many adventures, perhapps you would think it a litle tedious at the first, so I have recomended those I fancy will please your tast, and be a litle diverting, which is what I belive all of uss, in this part of the world, want at times; but I asure you, as odd as a good part of my life has been since I came to this contrey, I never thought the time apeared tedious to me till I had the happyness of your acquaintance, and the charming satisfaction of enjoying so dear a freindshipp. But judge how it is possible in nature to be content with so very litle of what one loves so very much, but as providence has, no doubt for sum wise and nessesary end, alloted to me a life of mortifications, so belive me this last is a most sensible one; but I must still live in hopes the

time will shortly come when we may with more ease and fredom enjoy the pleasures that must flow from so entire a freindshipp, which will be, my dearest, a happyness beyond expresstion to your most affectionate and ever faithfull freind and humble sarvant,

" H. GORDON."

" GORDON CASTLE, *September 1st.*

" MY DEAREST FRIEND,—You will easily belive how sensibly I regret any thing that prevents our meeting, which I find is put off, I believe, to this day fortnight, if you can at that time part with Lady Muirton for a litle start, or else it must be sooner, but Lady Thunderton will be pleased to hear a sermon, and her peats and harvest will be prety well over by that time. By her servant, the bearer of this, I send the King of Sweden's picture frame, and a litle box with two fidleing new fashioned tipits and a faun, which I hope you will doe me the favour to except. I have sent Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar of Duffus a faun a litle more gaudy, but I like the Godess Diana best, so sent it to you: had you been here, you should have chose yourself. You know, my dearest, what must always please me best, when you are absent from the person who loves and values as I doe, so be kind and fail not to lett me hear from you, as often as it is not troublesum to you. I also think Lady Muirton, if she has occa-

stion to writte, must use the fredom to make use of you for her secretary; for it is not convenient she doe any thing now that is the least trouble to her. I fancy, before now, you have heard the comicall adventure that had like to have happened to us, a litle after I parted from you, occastioned by Captain Cumming haveing made Ned drink at King Edward:[1] he came home in the chaise with Arundele in it, to hold him, and his soun to drive, and we ride home in the dark at great leasure, but, thank God, no accident happened; but when you come here you will laughf at a more particular acount, since I was very like to have had my lodgeing in the fine green place that night. My dearest, you must know with what kindness and tenderness I shall always think of you and look upon your picture: till we meet next I fear I shall not, with my will, part with it, till I get Mr. Alexander to draw an other. I continue, as long as life, my dear, your most faithfull and ever affectionate freind and sarvant,

"H. GORDON.

"My kind sarvice to Sir Thomas. All here send there complements to you all at Muirton."

Miss Anne Stuart, niece of Charles, fifth Earl of Moray, dates her letters from Dunibristle, Fifeshire.

[1] Now called Kinnedar.

She was probably daughter of Francis, who succeeded, as sixth Earl, on the death of his brother Charles. Lady Anne Stuart, daughter of the sixth Earl, married Stewart of Blairhall, so, on our hypothesis, the lady did not change her name,—a subject on which she had expressed doubts when writing to her friend.

"To Mrs. DUNBAR, at Muirton:

"To the care of the Postmaster of Forres.

"DUNIBRISTLE, *Jan.* 28, 1723.

"MY DEAR SPOUSE,—You needed not have given me half so many reasons for your long silence, for I was perswaded it was not forgetfullness in you, but some cause which I waited with impatience to know; and I am so rejoiced when I get a letter from you, that it takes all thoughts away of accuseing you of unkindness. My Lord has had a fit of the gout, and is not perfictly recovered yet. I hear nothing of our going north this summer, which I am very sorry for. Duke Hamilton is to be married the 6th of February, it being Lady Anne Cochran's birthday; she is to be married in white velvet trimed with silver. I hear Bracco is going to be married to Lady Mary Montgomery, but some say he is going to London. Earle Rothes, it is said, is to marry Lady Isabella Scot, and is to get thirty thousand pounds sterling with her: I wish it may be true, for he wants the money and very well deserves it. Lord Deskford's marriage with

Drummelier's daughter is still talked of. They have got an assembley at Edinburgh, where every Thursday they meet and dance from four o'clock to eleven at night; it is half a crown the ticket, and whatever tea, coffee, chocalate, biscuit, &c., they call for, they must pay as the managers direct; and they are the Countess of Panmure, Lady Newhall, the President's Lady, and the Lady Drummelier. The ministers are preaching against it, and say it will be another horn order: it is an assembley for dancing only. Lord Crighton gave a ball lately, where there was a vast many ladys—Peggie Bell was queen. My fingers are so cold that I cannot hold the pen, as you may see by my write; so I add no more but that I am, my dear spouse, your most faithfull affectionate humble servant,

"ANNE STUART.

"My mother gives her humble service to my Lady Calder. I do the same to all friends at Muirtoun, especially Jamie, my young lover."

"DUNBRISTLE, *May* 1, 1723.

"MY DEAR SPOUSE,—I doubt not but by this time you think me very much to blame that has not answered the kind and oblidging letter you write to me about a moneth since, but I declaire solemnly I received it only a few days ago. It is, I believe, the

carelessness of the post at Aberdeen that occasions our letters to be so long ere we get them. I reckon, my dear spouse, all the ladys in the north have got cocades of willow green for the rich laird: were I not in mourning for Earl Panmure, I would certainly give good example to those in our neighbourhood. This marriage will make me very cautious who I talk slightingly of, least they fall in my own lap, for you may remember I told you what past betwixt that young lady and I at Castle Grant. She did indeed use a good deal of freedom with his person, but I fancy London has given him a better air, together with the possesion of seven thousand pounds a year, which is a very genteel thing, and has a great deal of beauty in it. I suppose you have heard of the death of Earl Linlithgow, Countess of Errol, and Countess of Strathmore. Earl Panmure dyed of a plurasie, which is not ordinary for a man of his age—he was sixty-eight. The Duchess of Hamilton is with child, so is the Countess of Wigton. Lord Crichtoun is making his adresses to Lady Susan Hamilton, but the Duke does not seem to favour it. Lord Blantire is to be married to Lady Catherine Cochran. I am extreamly glad of the good agreement in the Duke of Gordon's family; I wish it may be always so. One would think a man could not wish greater happyness than he may find in that fine lady; and the Duke, in conversation, seems very agreable, but, alais!

they don't see the charms that is in one another. My Lord and Lady Moray gives you their most kind service. Pray let me know what is become of Mrs. Cummin. Give my humble service to all friends at Muirtoun. I ever am, my dear spouse, your's most affectionately, ANNE STUART."

"*Jan.* 10, 1725.

"MY DEAR SPOUSE,—Your kind letters are always most acceptable to me, but none was ever more so than the last, for I very much wanted such a cordial. My spirits were as low as you can immagin, which you will not be surprised at when I tell you my Lady Morray was so ill at the time, I knew not whether she would dye or live. I am sure you would pitty me on such occasions, did you know my anxiety, and I flatter myself you would sympathize with me, not only out of regard to my Lady, but from friendship to myself. Blissed be God, she is now perfictly well, but she was for many weeks she did not stirr out of her room; and I must do her the justice to say she never complains without reason, nor keeps her room longer than is absolutely necessary: her greatest fault is that she is not carefull enough of her self. There arises great vexations to me from my Lady's bad state of health. The long tract of years she has enjoyed without the lest indisposition, till within this little time, gives me

the greatest fear when she takes this fitts of illness, and I were the most ungratefull creature on earth if my conscern for her were not prodigeously great, for she has been to me, from my cradle, liker a mother than ane uncle's wife; and the fears of my being disapointed of my so much wishd for journey to the north is a vast affliction. I dare not let myself expect that journey will hold unless my Lady's health were better established, though still my Lord talks of it as a thing certain. You see, my dear, I tell you all my grievances, but I hope it will go no farther, for it is a subject I would write on to no mortal but yourself. Any news I have, I doubt not but you have heard before now, unless it be Mr. Hay Drummelier's marriage with my Lord Blantire's sister. The Master of Stormont and Innernity's daughter are to be married this week; so of four of five Anne Stuarts that were last winter in town, there remains but me, and I know not whither to be ashamed of being behind with those ladys, or proud of keeping memory of that name; some say the latter, and that I ought to continue so to do, and not follow the example given me, but I am not as yet positive to follow that advice, and I believe you will think I should not be rash in my resolutions. I rekon you have got a particulare acount of Major Erskin's marriage, which was the most magnificent that has been in Edinburgh of a great while. The most remarkable of the bride's cloaths were a crimson

velvet smoke petecoat, trimed with a silver or gold arras (I have forgot which), and a cherry sattin hoop. She had three sute of cloaths, viz., a white sattin, a blue podesoy trimmed with scollopt open silver lace above the knee, and a green stuff with gold flower, all very pretty. At Lady Cristian Hamilton's marriage with Sir James Dalrymple, they were all prodigeously fine: Lord Binny's cloaths were fine yellow cloath, richly laced with open silver, which was, I think, a comical choice. Mr. Keith, Colonel Keith's son, and Mrs. Peggy Cunninghame have made a runaway marriage. I am affraid his fortune is not so good as she might have got. I have been longer in writing to you than I designed, but I waited for Mr. Russle's being the bearer, because that was a surer way than the post. I heartily wish you, and all the good company where you are, a happy new year, and am, my dear Spouse, most sincerely your's,

"ANNE STUART."

Mrs. Ann Dunbar was known as "Lady Dykeside." Her husband's father had sold Dykeside, in the parish of Birnie, but the family retained the designation.

"The LADY THUNDERTON,

"att Duffus House.

"FORRISS, 17 *Sept.* 1745.

"MADAM,—I hope the tea came safe as ordered, three pound bohea, one green. The rock indigo was

all sold to a man in this town before I knew it was come home. There is no news in town. Now for trifels. Mrs. Carltown and I are very great already. It was a mistake when I wrote you no new fashions; she has severals, all of which I am to have the looking att, and patterns when next we meet. The morning caps are worn extremely full in the border, and full behind. The hair and wiggs still curled. Lady Force's cap, last from Edinburgh, the flowered lawn, the very newest fashion att London. All plain silk night-gowns, worn with different coloured sattens sewed on the breast and sleves, almost like Miss Brodie's yallow gown, but not pucked. Velvet clokes, laced round with black lace, and made a little longer than they are here, and newer than capuhins. Lady Force, Miss Brody, Captain Cumming, and Mr. Sinclair was in this kirk Sunday. They called here, spent an hour agreeably, and all remembered you. The Lady is to be to visit Mrs. Carltown soon. I continue to be, with great regard, dear Madam, your Ladyship's most obedient humble servant,

"ANN DUNBAR."

"To Miss NELLY DUNBAR,
"att. Duffus House.

"FORRIS, 25 *December*.

"MY DEAR MISS,—I rejoice to hear you and all the family are well, and that you are happy in having

your brother with you this holydays. I long to see every one of you, and assure you, when I have not that pleasure, I often think of you. May every one of you be as happy as I wish you, and your Papa live to see itt. We shall drink all your health att eating the fine goose and pears you send; in the mean time accept our thanks. Tell your papa that Miss Brodie is to be married, on New Year's day, to Maclod younger, whoe she seems really to be fond of, which surprises every body, as he is not the most charming person in the world, and, till folks saw with their own eyes, everybody supposed itt a match that had more of prudence than love. He is absolutely the ugliest chield I ever saw. They were in town in company with the Lyon, his lady, Sir William Dunbar, and all the Roses, Miss Forbes, the Master of Forbes, Captain Cumming, Jack Sutherland, Grange, Birdsyards, his familie, Tannachie and his, Kinsteary and his, Captain Beekworth and his, and your humble servant, att a grand ball given by an officer here. Miss Brodie looked at her intended spous, not only with liking, but with rapture, which all the company observed, pleased to see her happy against their expectations. Ask papa if he will even do us the favour to take a ride this lenth, and tell him none would be fonder to see him. Make offer of our joyned compliments to him and all the familie. Deliver the enclosed paper carefully to him, and return him thanks

in Mr. Dunbar's name and mine for all his favours. Say we wish him, and every individual he has any concern with, a series of happy New Years, and believe me to be, with the greatest affection, my dear little Elfe, your most obedient humble servant,

"ANN DUNBAR."

Margaret Countess of Moray, wife of James, seventh Earl, was daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and sister of the Countess of Sutherland.

"To Miss DUNBAR,
" at Mrs. Glasc's, Edinburgh.

"DUNIBRISTLE, 27*th May* 1763.

"DEAR NELLY,—You have been much more mindfull of my commissions than I have been, for which I thank you, for I did not say a word to you by Lady Jane to-day, who is by this time in town; but my woman Jenny will be in town this week, and then I shall rectifie all mistakes. In the meantime bespeak from Mrs. Fife as much of the green and purple as will trim a gown. She will know the usual quantity, but as I am of the broad and tall growth, she will make and send six yeards more than the comen quantity, with a dozen and a half or two dozen of tassels. I would not have any gimp in them, but just the green and purple silk mixed. Now the sooner this is done the better; and as I will have

frequent opertunityes of folks in town, I shall always make them call at you. My Lord was quite vexed about the very bad day you got. He and I hopes you felt no bad effects from it, and will be glad to hear that all at Duffus are well; and mind our compliments to your brother Sandy, who we hope to see when he is at leisure.

"I hope Lady Jane Home and Mrs. Ratterie and you will continue your acquaintance. They are sensible good people both of them; their cleverness in conversation, and little turn to railerie, has given them some enymies, but every body that knows them as I do, must like them and will be their friends; for their smartness is more for funn than mischief, but every body has not good nature enough to understand them on the right side. A long long intimacie makes me speak from experience of their merits, and the longer you know them you will have the better opinion of them. I assure you I have not failed in recommending you to them.

"I remember, when here, you mentioned about rideing cloaths, and I have made inquirie what has the preference amongst the young ladys that are really riders. I find it is a plain cloth with a small rope or twist of gold or silver, for tho' the white fustion is cool and pretty for summer they soon loose their good looks, and to have as manny as to wash other, which is the way necessary, comes to more expense than the

price of the plain cloath one. If I hear of any body that wants a maid I shall certainly not forget Mrs. Glase's friend. The character you gave me of her, and the good esteem the world allows her, shall always make me very willing to do anything that is obliging to Mrs. Glass, and I shall thank you for puting it in my power. You tell me of another strong claim to my civillitys, in being related to the Sinclair family, for I assure you I am as clanish as if I had been born be-north the Grampion hills.

"I have returned the pretty patterns. They are very neat and well done. I have keept a very little bit of each, in case of any further whims about this said triming.

"Now, dear Nell, adieu, and bellieve me ever your sincere friend, M: MORAY.

"Now if my two good friends takes more libertie with you than would come in the way of strangers, remember it is in and through me, for I always think young folks the better of being in an intimate state with elder folks than themselves, even though they do not spare their complexions sometimes.

"If your flower-maker has any flowers on hand that you think would suit my wild taste, I will be glad to purchase a few. You may send me a sight of them by the carrier, and the prices, for the incouragement of industry."

XIX. GENIAL LETTERS.

ONE of the Presbyterian ministers of Elgin was such an enemy to keeping holidays that he searched houses, to prevent the owners from having a Christmas goose—to this Sir Harrie alludes. Mess Jon was probably the Episcopalian clergyman.

"Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR,
" off Thunderton, att Elgin.

" INNES, *Decr.* 23, 1702.

" DEAR ARCHIE,—I am not so greatt a fooll as to make ffeasts that wise men may eat them, nor yet so greatt a presbeterian but I can eatt a leg of a goose, and play at umber on yool-day. If you will come out here on Thursday's night, the doctor and you and I shall be as merry as we can, and if you bring Mess Jon with you to be ffool in the ffamilie, and make us laugh, you shall have a revenge off your lost fifteen shillings, and mightily oblidge, your obliged friend and humbell servant, HARRIE INNES.[1]

" Send me your news by this days post.

[1] The Duke of Roxburghe is the direct male descendent of Sir Harrie. The hospitalities of Innes have been transferred to Floors.

"If you have any commands ffor Edinburgh, I am to send ane expresse which will be dispatht this night."

John Forbes, of Culloden, elder brother of the celebrated President, was familiarly known as "Squire Bumper."

"*Sept. 20th*, 1705.

"DEAR THOUNDERTOUN,—I pray God be with you and your distrest lady, which I am fforced to do in this maner, being straitnd with tyme—tyde being betwixt nyne and ten aclock. If you intend I should have your horse att the pryce I offered you last night, viz., a ginea dead arles, and my note ffor ffive hunder marks, payable att Whitesenday seventeen hundred and six, you may take my horse ffrom my boy and send doun yours to Leith, and if other wayes you desyre to dispose off him I wish you good markett, being your intyrely affectionate comrade and most humble servant, JO. FORBES."

"INNES, *August 1st*, 1711.

"DEAR ARCHIE,—Culloden and I bid you heartyly welcome home.

"I thank you ffor your care of my letters, but wish you had made this your rod. Were my side recovered of my horse-fall, and my own, I had seen you

this day; which also hindered my seeing your children when I designed.

"Colloden and I do most earnestlie beg you to take your morning drams with us here Monday morning; and it is hard to say but either, or both of us, will convey you a pairt of the way home, if both be able, and perhaps the whole length home. In the meantyme satisfie us if there be a battle in fflanders, or not, because it is so told, and, if so, who won, and what other of news you please. We are, dear Archie, your obliged and affectionatt comrades to serve you,

"HARRIE INNES.
JO. FORBES."

William Dunbar, W.S., was a younger son of the Laird of Boath, Nairnshire.

"To ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Esquire, Advocate,
"To the care of Rhind and Warren,
"Merchants, London.

"BOATH, *Wednesday, 7th September* 1768.

"Tho' I have been days in the country, yet an uninterrupted course of visits and card-playing has put it beyond my power to pay that tribute which I owe to you, not only in virtue of a solemn promise, but from the ties of gratitude and esteem which I shall always endeavour to hold sacred. It is true, indeed, I might have scrawled a few lines in the interval of a rubber when I happened to cut out, but I know that

would not be such a letter as you would expect; besides, it would be shamefully overrated at the value of tenpence. I am afraid even this one will fall under that condemnation, for I am not vain enough to imagine that anything, the produce of this Northern clime, can so much as engage the attention of a gentleman encircled by the splendid allurements of a capital where pleasure springs under every footstep. My sober ambition is to know that you pass your time agreeably, and allow me to assure you I shall feel very sensible satisfaction to learn that your purposes are fully answered.

"Mr. Cosmo Gordon, Jock Innes, and I travelled together. I parted from them at the Bridge of Dy, and prosecuted my intentions of joining my friends at Kemnay. During the course of our journey I made repeated observations of the learned counsel, which would not be in any degree new to you, as they were only such as I have often heard you remark formerly. They confirmed my opinion that the designation in the list of jurymen was no less true than droll. The remaining part of my journey furnished nothing worthy of notice, except Miss Mary Burnett, who, I will venture to say, would be accounted handsome even at Vauxhall or 'Raneleigh'—(I fear not right spelled). At Hatton Lodge I fell in with young Knockando, accompanied by an old college acquaintance of your's called Bean. This gentleman went out

to India in 1761, and is already said to have accumulated ten thousand pounds sterling; notwithstanding of which I thought him a puppie, and d—— forward in prating. We found the noble family at Cullen House emerged from the cloud of melancholy which lately hung upon them. Lord Deskford appeared to me like the ghost of Tenducie—tall, meagre, feeble. Were he like the Italian in every respect, Te Deum might be sung in *Erse* along the banks of the Spey; but that prospect seems to have evanished, as it is thought a short while will restore the young Lord to health and vigour, after which it will be necessary that he marry. I had the honour of a second interview with our Advocate-Depute on my getting on to Fochabers. I touched the lips of his fair sisters, and ate some very good bread and butter. Dr. Levingston of Aberdeen is in attendance at Gordon Castle to introduce to the world a young Marquis or a Lady, perhaps both—for the Duchess is prodigiously big. The young Commissary and his Clerk were the only acquaintances I saw at Elgin. Many enquiries were made about you. Chittock's fame and intrepidity were extoled at great length by the young Provost, and he said his father had no doubt but that your's would be restored to perfect health, and return to pass his days in tranquility at Duffus.

"I saw George Ogilvie, Advocate, at Nairn yesterday, on his way to Inverness. There is no other

youngster upon this Circuit, and for ought that I can learn, very little business. All the prisoners made their escape from the jail at Inverness, so the Lord Pitfour will have the trouble only of ffugitation, and reprimanding the magistrates. Ogilvie told me there would be one trial on criminal letters, where it seems the prisoner had been liberate on bail. He is to figure away to the jury, and begged I might go with him, but I declined. Never were such speeches, it is said, as this young counsel made about the end of last Session, and yet you or I heard nothing of them, although then upon the spot. However, they were echoed to the North by the Lords Kaims and Pitfour in letters to Lord Finlater. His Lordship asked me at Cullen what I thought of Mr. Ogilvie's appearance. I answered I had heard of no public appearance, but defending his *annexa*. My Lord looked surprised. I was no less so. How the hero behaves at Inverness shall be the subject of another letter, as I intend to go in to-morrow.

"I hope it is quite unnecessary for me to assure you with what readiness I would execute any commands you may have in this or the eastern part of the country. I have time and horses at command, and you know I will not be wanting in inclination. Believe me to be, with the greatest regard and affection, my dear Sandie, your sincere friend and obedient servant, WILL. DUNBAR.

"*N.B.*—Might you not give me an order for one or other of your pointers? I will not make a demand on Brodie, not even for the privilege of shooting. Pray can you lend him seven thousand pounds sterling, at four and a half per cent.? 'apply to Robert Donaldson, writer, Covenant Close.'—*Ed: Ev: Courant.*"

Sir William Gordon endeavoured to prevent the proprietor of an adjoining estate, who was also a wealthy London merchant, from draining part of the Loch of Spynie :—

"Sir Alexander Dunbar,
"of Northfield, Bart.

"Gordonstown, *8th June* 1782.

"Dear Sir,—Be so good to inform me how it fares with you and the Lady. It will be some time before I recover from my late fatigue, so as to be able to pay you and her Ladyship my personal respects. But, if I live, I am determined it shall not be full three years.

"I have at last read over the proof, and am obliged to allow our friend, the bailie, all possible merit as a partisan in the predatory war, which he has had the conduct of, and in which, had not Providence been upon our side, I plainly perceive my Regulars must have been totally discomfitted, both from the natural difficulty of the ground, and their not having so thorough a knowledge of the country. Indeed, by

my health not permitting me to be present, my oponents had every advantage they could have wished or desired, though after all, I think it will not much avail them, as the main points I go for, are fully established, and I cannot help thinking that Mr. —— will find, in the end, that before he broke ground he should have sent me a friendly summons to capitulate, in which case I would have surrendered upon much easier terms than can now be expected.

'I grant his foreign imports ffresh and fair,
What I complain of is his homespun ware—
His manners, principles, and length of ear,
Which make him prey on those he should revere.
To take a goose or duck were no great matter;
But this marauder steals both land and water.
If such a fox your toils should come within,
Would you not hang him first—then stuff his skin?
When thus prepar'd—he—we a nuisance call—
Might serve to grace the portal of a hall.'

"I thought these few lines, which I lately found in an old manuscript, were not inapplicable to the present subject, and might help to warm and divert my friend in one of his cold fits.

"Wishing to know that Lady Dunbar is on the way of recovery, I remain, dear Sir, your most obedient and much obliged humble servant,

"WILL. GORDON."

Glowing description :—

"Sir Alexander Dunbar, Bart.

"Banff, 29*th Decr.* 1783.

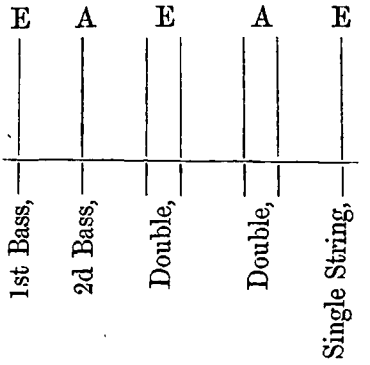
"Sir,—Mr. Reid called on me this evening with a proposal of letting you see my violin, and on terms of parting with her. I have sent her, per the bearer, from the consideration that it were pity not to gratify a musical genius of your extensive knowledge with such an easy granted request.

"She is an old one—Italian—and the original price, as I am informed, was ten pounds. She has been well cared for. The breast has been off, from what cause I know not—but ever since, she has sustained a very good character. From Wales I got her for another violin, and a considerable balance, as he stood in need of a little ready cash. Perhaps the new tenor and treble may not (merely on account of the newness) at first touch emit such a fine body of tone, but a few strokes of the bow will remove that inconveniency. The counter has never pleased me like the counter I first got her with, which was very mellow. We have no assortment of strings here. Her present counter is mis-sized, but you can try her with another size if you have any by you.

"I shall say nothing more as to the merits of the instrument; your own knowledge of music will perfectly well enable you to ascertain her value;—and tho' I would not choose to part with her under value,

yet if you wish to have her, you would let me know what you would willingly give for her. I own she came to me under her original value, but not a very great deal; and as I esteem her for being well-toned and mellow, as well as for being easy to stop, you may believe I will be the more reluctant to part with her.

"I fancy you play the psaltery too, Sir. I have got an uncommon (I believe I may call it new invented, as I was the first in this country who thought of getting such an instrument made,) instrument, which, by partaking both of the nature of the violin and psaltery, becomes a kind of psaltero-violin. Its strings are therm—tuned thus—



and is capable of producing a most prodigious variety of chords, owing to the manner of compounding the open strings.

"Now, Sir, you may please let me hear from you per the bearer; and I am, Sir, most respectfully, your most obedient humble servant, WILL. SMITH."

XX. YOUNGER SONS.

BEFORE the acquisition of our Indian Empire, and our numerous Colonial conquests, it was thought by no means derogatory to the dignity of families that younger sons should enter into trade, and even perform, in some instances, manual labour.

Sir Ludovic Gordon, the Premier Baronet of Scotland, as grandson paternally of the Earl of Sutherland, was a direct descendant of the Princess Margaret,[1] daughter of King Robert the Bruce :—

"Thir Indentors, made at Edinburgh the ffourteenth day of August Jajvic thre scoir twell yeirs (1672), in themsells proports, and beirs leill and southfast witnessing that it is appoynted, agreed, and ffinallie ended betwix the pairties following—to wit, Mr. Robert Blaikwood, merchand burges of Edinburgh, on the ane pairt, and George Gordoun, sone laufull to Sir Lodovick Gordoun of Gordounstoun, Knight Barronett, with the speciall advyse and consent of his said

[1] The Princess married William, fourth Earl of Sutherland.

father, and the said Sir Lodovick Gordoun for himselff, and takand the burthen in and upon him for the said George Gordoun, and as cautoner and suertie for him for fullfilling of his pairt of thir present indentors underwretten, on the other pairt; in maner, forme, and effect as efter followes: That is to say, the said George Gordoun, with advyce and consent forsaid, is become, and, be the tenor heirof, becomes bound prenteise and servand to the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood to his airt and trade of merchandizeing, and that for all the dayes, space, yeirs, and terms of ffyve yeirs nixt and immediatly following his entrie therto, which shall be, and, God willing, begin the day and date hereof; dureing the which space the said George Gordoun binds and obleisses him, be the faith and trueth of his bodie, to serve the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood, his master, leallie and truelie, night and day, holyday and workday, in all things godlie and honest; and shall not know nor heire of his said masters skaith dureing the space forsaid, but shall reveill the samen to him and remied it to his power; and shall not absent himselff from his said masters service, at noe tyme dureing the spaee contained in thir indentors, without the speciall lisence of his said master had and obtained to that effect; and if he does in the contrar, he obleisses him to serve his said master tuo dayes, for ilk daye's absense, efter the expyreing of thir indentors; and shall refund, content, and pay to his said

maister tuo pennies for ilk pennies loss that his said master beis damnified, in his default, dureing the space forsaid: and if it shall happen the said George Gordoun (as God forbid) to comitt the filthie crymes of fornicatione or adulterie at any tyme during the space conteined in thir indentors, in that case he faithfullie binds and obleisses him to serve the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood, his master, thre yeares, efter the expyreing of thir indentors, in the same estate as if he wer bound prenteise as said is: and for the said George Gordoun his lawfulie remaineing and fullfilling of the premisses, the said Sir Lodovick Gordoun, be the tenor hereof, becomes bound and obleissed as cautoner and suertie for him. Lykeas the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood faithfullie binds and obleisses him to ken, learne, teatch, and instruct the said George Gordoun, his prenteise, in all the poynts, pratiqes, and ingynes of his said airt and tradé of merchandizeing, and that alsweill without as within the cuntrie; and shall not hyd nor conceill no poynt nor pratiqe thereof from him, but shall doe his utter and exact diligencie to caus him conceave, learne, and understand the samen, in so far as he is able or can doe himselff; and shall furnish and sustain the said George Gordoun, his prenteise, suffecentlie at bed and boord dureing the space mentioned in thir indentors, according to the estate of siclyke ane prenteise; and also the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood binds and obleisses him to send, or take with him, the said

George Gordoun, his prenteise, once to London and once to Holland befor the expyreing of thir indentors, and that upon the said Mr. Robert his own proper charges and expensses. For the whilks causses the said Sir Lodovick Gordoun has instantlie contented payed, and thankfullie delyvered, to the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood, in name of prenteise ffie with the said George Gordoun, ane certane soum of money, wherof the said Robert grants the recept and holds him weill satisfied, and, for him and his airs and successors, exoners and simplie discharges the saids Sir Lodovick and George Gordouns, their airs, executors, and all uther whom it effeirs, therof for ever, renuncand all exceptiones whatsomever in the contrar. And finallie, the said Mr. Robert Blaikwood binds and obliesses him to book the said George Gordoun his prenteise in the Gild Court books of Edinburgh, within fourtie dayes nixt efter the date of thir indentors, under the paines conteined in the act and ordor of the Counsill, of date the first daye of ffebruary 1656 yeirs. Consenting thir presents be insert and registrat in any register compitent, that letters of horning on sex dayes, and other executione neidfull in forme as effeirs, may pas therupon, and for that effect constituting thir prors. In witnes wherof (wrettin be Thomas Pirrie, writter in Edinburgh,) both pairties have subscryved thir presents with their hands, day, month, place, yeare of God

forsaid, befor thir witnesses, Mr. Robert Gordoun, brother-german to the said Sir Lodovick Gordoun, John Trotter, merchand burges of Edinburgh, and the said Thomas Pirrie.

R. BLACKWOOD.
GEORGE GORDON.
LODV: GORDON.

"Ro. Gordone, *witnes.*
To. Trotter, *wittnes.*.
T. Pirrie, *witnes.*"

From his not having served the three additional years, we infer that it did not "happen the said George Gordoun to comitt the filthie crymes" mentioned in the "indentors."

"Be it keind to all men by these presents that wheras the within written Georg Gordon did truly and faithfully serve me the whole time of the within written indentors, and perform the haile oblessments therof; therforr wit me to haive exonared and discharged (lykas I be the tennor heirof exonors and discharges) him of the said indentors, and Sir Lodovick Gordon of Gordonstoun, his father and cautoner, for now and ever. In witnesse wherof, I have wretten and subscryved this, at Edinburgh, this fourth of December Jajvic seventie eight yeares (1678).

"R. BLACKWOOD."

Guineas and Cadboll were two of the principal families of the Macleod clan. The Dumbreaks long possessed the estate of Orton on the banks of the Spey.

"To Mr. Archbald Dunbar,
"of Thundertoun, at Duffus.

"Invernes, 28*th Nov.* 1712.

"Sir,—The bearer, William M'Leod, a joiner to his imployment, burges and frieman heir, that lived at this place about a year and half, following his trade, that served his apprentesship at Edinburgh, and thrie yeares a journeyman at London; he is a brother of Donald M'Leod of Geanies, and coosein german of Catbolls, and, as I understand, is in tearmes of mariadge with our coosin Christian Dumbrek, and goes east your lenth of purpose to have your consent and countenance, and proposes nothing else, as he tells me, but a good wyfe and friends by her. This is all I have to trouble you with, not doubting of your civilitie to him; and, with the tender of my own and spouse's humble duty to yourself and children, I remain, Sir, your affectionat cooseine and obleidged servant, Ja. Dunbar."

XXI. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

THE export and import trade of the North of Scotland, about two hundred years ago, was very considerable. An Elgin firm, consisting of Sir James Calder of Muirtown, William King of Newmiln, and others, carried on a most extensive business. So early as 1676, we find them exporting bear and malt to Bordeaux and Drontone, and from thence importing large quantities of wine and brandy—the postage connected with the outward and homeward voyage amounting to twenty-five shillings sterling. Good bills on Elgin and Inverness were, in 1692, remitted from Rotterdam, where "our country product, viz., best Aberdeins pladin, Elgin pladin, allmed lether, salmond, tallow, winter foxes, otters, old brass, and old copper," were generally in demand. To more fully elucidate the business transactions of the firm, we give copies of several of their papers.

Charter party, 1685 :—

"At Findhorn, the eighten day off February Jajvjc. and eightie fyve yeirs (1685). It is condescended

betxt the parties ffolouing, that is to say, be James Calder of Muirtoun, and William King, marchants in Elgin, on the one pairt, and James Young, master off the Lodouick and William off ffindhorne, on the other pairt—That is to say, the said James Young ffraughts his shipp equalie betxt them, and oblidges him with al conwenient diligence to receive aboard the said ship, from them, her full loading off bear, within the harbor off ffindhorn, wher she now lyes, and to transport and delyver the samen at the port off Roterdam, wind and weather serving (sea hazard onlie excepted), to them or ther order, and to have his said shipp sufficientlie furnished with able companie, and all other necessaries for such shipp and voyadge : ffor the which cause the saids James Calder and William King oblidges them not onlie wholie to load the said shipp, but also to cause pay the said master the soume off eighteen styviers, Hollands mony, as ffraught ffor each boll that shall be shipped at ffindhorn, and that within fourtie eight hours imediatlie after livering the said loadine off bear at Roterdam, with avarage and petie poilotage according to custome at sea, with thretie gilders in name off Cap. Lacken ; and the said marchants to pay six punds Scotts, as demurage, for ilk day the said shipp shall happn to be detained, longer than the number of days at both the saids ports, ffor loadning and livering ; and finalie, both parties oblidges them to perform this present agreement, each one to other, under the

falyie of tuo hundredth punds Scots mony, to be payed be the partie falyier to the partie performer or willing to perform above performance of the premises; and, for the more securitie, all parties consents to the registration heiroff in the book of Concell and Session, or anie other Judge books competent within this kingdom, that letters and executon may pass heirupon, in form as effirs, and to that effect constitutes

our prors.

In witnes wheroff, we have subscrived thir presents (writen be William Rhind, marchant in Elgin), day, yeir, and place above writen, beffor thir witness, William Calder, brother-german to the said James Calder, and James Fenton, Balzie in ffindhorne.

" J. YOUNG.

JAMES CALDER.

" William Calder, *witnes.* W. KING.

Ja. Fenton, *witnes.*"

The date of the " accompt" is 1694 :—

" Accompt of all the beeff, tallow, and hydes bought be Sir James Calder of Muirtoune, William King, Provost of Elgin, Alexander Brodie of Tillieburies, and James Young, skipper in Elgin, from Baillie Calder in Weeck of Caithess, and others there, with the

ffraughts, custome, and all other expenses debursed therupon, as follows :—

	libs.	sh.	d.
ffrom Robert Calder, Baillie in Weeck, and his partners, conforme to contract, the number of three hundred and twenty barrells of beeff, and fyve barrells of tongues, at nineteen merks the barrell, . . .	4116	13	04
ffrom them, twenty-nine barrells of tallow, weighing, nett, six thousand three hundred and twentie two pound weight, . .	0885	01	04
ffrom them, ffyve hundered and thirtie ffyve salt hydes, at three pounds twelve shillings the peece, ...	1926	00	00
Bought on our accompt be Thomas Calder, two hundred and nine salt hydes, which, according to his particular accompt, extends to the soume, ...	0779	12	00
Also bought be him, fourteen and a half barrells of tallow, weighing three thousand ane hunder and twentie three pound nett, at fourteen pounds ten shillings per cwt., as per particular accompt, extends to . .	0452	16	10
To money deburst for ffraughts, salt to be pickle, girds, custome, cocquet, and enteriemoney, as per particular accompt, the soume of fyve hundered eighteen pound, fyfteen shillings, ten pennies, ...	0518	15	10
Summa of the first pennie of the beeff, tallow, and hydes, with the charges and debursements for, except the ffraught for the hydes which are not as yet come over, extend to the soume of	8678	19	04"

An extensive order :—

"Commissione, from Sir James Calder of Muirtoune, William King of Newmilne, Provost of Elgine, Alexander Brodie of Tillieburies, and ane ffourth partner, to Alexr. Carstairs, merchant in Roterdame, and John and William Gordones, merchants in Camphire, for buying and sending home the goods[1] after following. Given at ffindhorne, the 24 ffebruary 1694 :—

1mo, Forty barrells soapp, whereof twenty in aughteendales, and twenty in ffirkins.

2do, 300 lb. small powder, in ten casks, beeing 30 lb. in each cask.

3io, Ane kinkine tarmaluk, for dying; lykewise, three casks of ombrdd mather, free of gust, about seven hundred weight the peece.

4to, Two barrells piliegrest; lykewise, four hogsheads alme; but care that none of it be dustie alme.

5to, Four barrells blew reasines; two hundered weight currens, in one or two casks, as you think fitt.

6to, Four ffirkins ffigs; two casks prunes. If the aforesd fruits be not speciall good, send none of them.

7mo, 400 lb. pannbrass, weell sorted, about 70 lb. weight in every matt.

8to, 1000 lb. good green ginger.

9o, 600 lbs. mellis suggar, 200 lbs. refinade, packt in two casks, with anize seeds, of which we desyre 600 lb., and what is not in amongst the suggar, lett be packt in the cask where the pepper is.

10o, 200 lb. gad steill; and the value of two hundred gilders best of fflott indigo, in two small casks.

[1] The gross value of the "goods" amounted to five thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds, eight shillings, and eightpence sterling.

11o, 100 lbs. black piper, beeing packt up in ane bagg; 6 lb. mace, in three small baggs; 6 lb. cannell, in three matts.

12o, 002 lb. cloves; 2 lb. nutmuggs. Pack the black piper, mace, cloves, nuttmugs, and cannell in ane cask, with some suggar and anise seeds.

100 lb. rice, such as uses to come to this countrey, packt in ane cask.

A hundered thousand countrey needles, of the greatest sort, about fourteen styvers the thousand.

Three peece muslen, wherof one fyne stript about thirty six gilders the peece; one peece at thirty; another at twenty-eight.

50 lb. weight camels' hair, wherof 30 lb. black, 15 lb. white, and 5 lb. gold colour.

Four peeces mowrning creapp, about four styvers the Dutch elne.

Five dozen hatts of the newest fashione, and of severall sizes, all black; the one half about three gilders the peece, and the other half at three gilders three styvers; all packt in ane tuht cask.

ffour alms white Renish wine, not exceeding seventeen dollars per alme; and lett it be of the last yeares vintage.

Six hogsheadds good clear hard Seck, of ane good bodie, in strong casks.

Six casks tobacco, that is good and fresh for this countrey's use, in the largest cask yee can; have none of them under nine hundred weight.

ffour barrells single pypes.

Mynd the ffrench wynes, according to our letter.

Mark all the casks and matts thus, WK, numbred that we may know, be the number, what goods is in each cask. Wee doe earnestlie intreat you send us good casks, that they may be off use to us afterwards."

"Printed bill of lading, 1694. It is embellished by a shield, with armorial bearings, below which notice is given that such forms were "Sold at Rotterdam by the Widdow of Mathijs Wagens, dwelling upon the Blaeck by the Fischmarket:"—

"Shipped, by the grace of God, in good order and wel conditioned, by [William King, Sir James Calder, and Partners[1]], in and upon the good ship called the [Ludovick and William of ffindhorne], whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage, [James Young], and now riding at ankor in the [river of ffindhorne], and, by God's grace, bound for [the harbour of Camphere in Zealland], to say [the number of three hundred and nyneteen barrels of beeff, ffyve barrells of tongues, and fourtie three and a half barrells tallow], being marked and numbred as in the margent, and are to be delivred in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of [Camphere in Zealland], the danger of the seas only excepted, unto [the said Sir James Calder and William King], or to [thir] assignes, he or they paying fraight for the said goods, [according to the charter partie], with primage and avarage accustomed. In witnesse whereof, the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bils of lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which three bils being accomplished,

[1] The words within brackets were written.

the other two to stand void. And so God send the good shipp to her desired port in safety, Amén. Dated in [ffindhorne, the 20 day of February 1694 yeares]."

The Custom-dues on wine and salt:—

"I, William King, Provist of Elging, grant me be thir presents to be justlie resting and owing to Sir Archbald Muire of Thorntoun, Sir John Shaw of Grinock, and John Howstone, younger of that Ilke, principal tacksmen of his Majesties Customes and foraigne excise, the soum of two thousand one hundred and sixtie eight punds Scots monie, and that for the excise of five hundred and sixtie boals bay salt, Lithgow meassur, and twentie nine tuns clarat and white wine, imported be me, and partiners, in the Prophat Jonas of Lunden, Cristian Andersone, master, from St. Abastins, conform to my two subscrived entries, for cargo and portadge, att ffindhorn the seventeeth of June last, which sowme of two thousand one hundred and sixtie eight punds Scots fforsaid, I bind and obledge me, my aires, exektors, and successors, to content, pay, and deliver to the saids Sir Archbald Muire of Thorntoun, Sir John Shaw of Grinok, and John Howston, younger of that Ilke, their aires, exektors, or asigns, or to John Crauford, the collecter att Invernes, precislie againe

the seventeen day of December nixt to come, anno present, but longer delay, with the sowme of seven hundred and twentie punds, monie forsaid, of liquidat expenss in caise of failie, and annualrent after the said tearm of payment during the nott payment therof; and, for the more security, I consent to the registration hierof in the books of Theassurie and Exchakquer, or other books competent within this kingdom, to have the strength of ane decreet of the Lords, or other Judges thereoff, therto interpond, in form as affeirs, and to that effect constetuts

my prors. In witness wherof, I have subscrived thir presents at ffindhorn, the fourth of Jully one thousand six hundred and nintie five years, befor thir witnesses, John Badon, indweller in ffindhorne, and Patrick Comrie, surveyor of the precinct of Invernes, and wryter hierof,

" Wm. King.

" J. Badon, *witness.*

Patrick Comrie, *witness.*"

XXII. DRINKING-SONG.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, merchant in Elgin, well known in the North, early in the eighteenth century, under the cognomen "Bogsie," had his virtues suitably immortalized by the comic muse. "Bogsie" and his brother merchants were evidently men of classical education.

"Viri Humani, Salsi, et Faceti Gulielmi Sutherland, Multarum Artium et Scientiarum, Doctoris Doctissimi, Diploma :—

UBIQUE gentium et terrarum
From Sutherland to Padanarum,
From those who have six months of day,
Ad caput usque bonæ Spei;
And farther yet, si forte tendat,
Ne ignorantiam quis pretendat,
We Doctors of the merry meeting,
To all and sundry do send greeting:
Ut omnes habeant compertum,
Per hanc præsentem nostram chartam,
Gulielmum Sutherlandum Scotum,
At home per nomen Bogsie notum,
Who studied stoutly at our College,
And gave good specimens of knowledge.

In multis artibus versatum,
Nunc factum esse Doctoratum.
Quoth PRESES, strictum post examen,
Nunc esto Doctor, we said Amen.
So to you all hunc commendamus
Ut juvenem quem nos amamus,
Qui multas habet qualitates
To please all humours and ætates.
He vies, if sober, with Duns Scotus,
Sed multo magis, si sit potus,
In disputando just as keen as
Calvin, John Knox, or Tom Aquinas
In every question of theologie.
Versatus multum in trickologie,
Et in catalogis librorum
Frazer could never stand before him,
For he, by page and leaf, can quote,
More books than Solomon ev'r wrote.
A lover of the mathematicks
He is, but hates the hydrostaticks,
Because he thinks it a cold study,
To deal in water clear or mudy.
Doctissimus est medicinæ,
Almost a Borehave or Bellini.
He thinks the dyet of Cornaro
In meat and drink too scrimp and narrow,
And that the rules of Leonard Lessius
Are good for nothing but to stress us.
By solid arguments and keen,
He has confuted Dr. Cheyne,
And clearly proved by demonstration,
That claret is a good colation,
Sanis, ægris, always better
Than coffee or tea, milk or water;

That chearfull company cum risu,
Cum vino forti, suavi visu,
Gustatu dulci, still has been,
A cure for hyppo and the spleen;
That hen and capon vervecina,
Beef, duck and pasties, cum ferina,
Are good stomathicks, and the best
Of cordials, probatum est.
He knows the symptoms of the phthisis,
Et per salivam sees diseases,
And can discover in urina,
Quando sit opus medicina.
A good French night-cap still has been,
He says, a proper anodyne,
Better than laudanum or poppy
Ut dormiamus like a toppy.
Affirmat lusum alearum
Medicamentum esse clarum,
Or else a touch at three hand Umber,
When toil or care our spirits cumber,
Which graft wings on our hours of leasure
And make them fly with ease and pleasure.
Aucupium et venationem,
Post longam nimis potationem,
He has discover'd to be good
Both for the stomach and the blood;
As frequent exercise and travel
Are good against the gout and gravel.
He clearly proves the cause of death
Is nothing but the want of breath,
And that, indeed, is a disaster,
When 'tis occasion'd by a plaster
Of hemp and pitch laid closely on
Somewhat above the colar bone.

Well does he know the proper doses
Which will prevent the fall of noses;
Ev'n keep them qui privantur illis,
Ægre utuntur perspicilis.
To this and ten times more his skill
Extends, when he would cure or kill.
Immensam cognitionem legum
Ne prorsus hic silentio tegam,
Cum sociis artis greese his fist,
Torquebit illas as you list.
If laws for bribes are made, its plain,
They may be bought and sold again.
Spectando aurum now we find,
That Madame Justice is stone-blind;
So deaf and dull on both her ears,
The clink of gold she only hears,
Nought else, but a loud party-shout,
Will make her start or look about.
His other talents to rehearse,
Brevissime in prose or verse;
To tell how gracefully he dances,
And artfully contrives romances;
How well he arches and shoots flying—
Let no man think that we mean lying;
How well he fences, rides, and sings,
And does ten thousand other things;
Allow a line, nay, but a comma,
To each turgerent hoc diploma.
Quare ut tandem concludamus,
Qui brevitatem approbamus,
For brevity is always good,
Providing we be understood,
In rerum omnium naturis,
Non minus quam scientia juris,

Et medicinæ Doctoratum
Bogsæum novimus versatum;
Nor shall we here say more about him,
But you may dacker if you doubt him.
Addamus tamen hoc tantillum,
Duntaxat nostrum hoc sigillum,
Huic Testimonio appensum,
Ad confirmandum ejus sensum,
Junctis Chyrographis cunctorum,
Blyth, honest, hearty, sociorum,
Dabamus at a large punch bowel,
Within our proper common school,
The twenty-sixth day of November,
Ten years, the date we may remember,
After the Race of Sherrifmuir,[1]
Scots-men will count from a black hour.
Ab omni probo nunc signetur
Qui denegabit extrudetur.

"Formula Gradus dandi :—

EADEM nos authoritate
Reges memoriæ beatæ,
Pontifices et Papæ læti,
Nam alii sunt a nobis spreti,
Quam quondam nobis indulserunt,
Qua privilegia semper erunt
Collegio nostro safe and sound.
As long's the earth and cups go round,
Te Bogsæum hic creamus,
Statuimus et proclamamus,
Artium Magistrum et Doctorem,
Si libet etiam Proffessorem;

[1] The battle of Sheriffmuir was fought November 12, 1715.

Tibique damus potestatem
Potandi ad hilaritatem,
Ludendi porro et jocandi,
Et mœstos vino medicandi,
Docendi vera, commentandi,
Ad risum etiam fabulandi.
In promotionis tuæ signum
Caput honore tanto dignum,
Hac Hederâ condecoramus;
Ut tibi felix sit, oramus;
Præterea in manum damus
Hunc calicem ex quo potamus
Spumantem generoso vino,
Ut bibas more Palatino:
Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb,
Cernamus supernaculum
Ut specimen ingenii
Post studia decennii.

"When he is drinking the chorus sings—

En calicem spumantem,
Falerni epotantem
En calicem spumantem
Io, io, io.

"After he has drunk and turned the glass on his thumb, they embrace him and sing again—

Laudamus hunc Doctorem,
En fidum compotorem
Laudamus hunc Doctorem,
Io, io, io.

XXIII. ELGIN TOWN COUNCIL.

"A COMPTE The Toune of Elgin since the eight of Apryl 1689. Resting to Kenneth Mackenzie.

"ELGIN, *ij. off Janyr.* 1693.

Imprimis, the said day with Sir Robert Gordon, the Provost, and Balie ffiefe, ane chopin of seck and ane gill of brandy, ...	01	00	0
The which day, with the Provest and Balies, when ingadgeing Mr. John Mackean to serve at the school of Elgin, ane pynt of seck and ane gill of brandy, ...	01	18	0
The which day, with Mr. John Mackean at subscryving of ther take with him, to serve as schoolmaster at the Gramer school, ane pynt of claret, ane gill of brandy, a pennie for pyps, and T., ...	01	03	0
The 18 day, at the Cross, at the proclaming of King William and Queen Mary, Kinge and Queen of Scotland, four pynts of wyn claret, .	04	00	0
To fourteen glasses broke ther, ...	04	04	0
To thirteen pynts of wyn in the house, . .	13	00	0
To sixteen pynts at the toune's bonfier, . .	16	00	0
To eight glasses broke ther, ...	02	08	0
To four quarts when returned back to the Cross,	08	00	0
The 26 day, with Major Grahame, ane quart of wyn, ...	02	00	0

To ane quart ale, and ane oat bose for his horse,	00	03	8
To ane half-muchkin of cinamon watters,	01	00	0
The first of May, with Captain Clevland, ane pynt of wyn,	01	00	0
The 4th of May, with the Quartermaster, at the wreating of the billets for horse and foot when the Generall cam—thrie pynts of bire,	00	06	0
The 15th day of May, to six chopins of mumbire, with the Provest, Balies, and Sir Robert Gordone,	01	16	0
The 2d of Julie, with Balie ffieff, Balie Ogillvie, and Clarke Andersone, and one of the comanders that came express from the parliament to the Generall and Collonell Leslie, ane pynt of seck,	01	16	0
The 19th of September, at the makeing of Major Eneas M'Kay burgis, to thre pynts of seck,	05	08	0
To almonds and reasins, of each a pound,	01	10	0
To orang and lemon piels and cordecitron, of each half a pound,	01	12	0
To ane pynt of claret for the servants,	01	00	0
To two unces of wax for the bills,	00	06	8
The 20th of Sept., with the Magistratts and the Shireff-Depute, when the oath of alegence was tendered, three chopins of seck,	02	14	0
To the Sherriffe-Clarke, an Rex dollar,	02	18	0
At the making of Grant's childring, with ther attendants, burgissis, sextin pynts and ane chopin of secke,	29	14	0
The last of September, with the Magistrats and severalls of the Toune's deacons, after the Toune's mustering, ten pynts and ane chopin of secke,	18	00	0

The 2d of October, with Major Æneas, after the Magistrats see his troupe mustered, ane chopin of seck,	01	00	0
To ane chopin of brandy, with foure unces of syrope of clovegillifloor,	03	00	0
* * * *			
The 7th of Apryl 1690, with Captain Balfure and Captain Polwarte, when ordering ane troope to goe to the country, to make room for tuo troopes of Major Æneases that ware comeing from Invernes, half muchkin of brandy and ane unce of suggar,	00	07	0
The 30 of Julie, with the Provest, Balie King, Mr. Moncrieff, and Mr. Broune, seven muchkins off allacants, two muchkins of secke,	05	08	0
Inde, in all,	£268	17	0

"The undersubscribers, presentlie Magistrats off the brugh off Elgin, having seen and considered the whole articles of the within acompt, dew to Bailzie M'Kenzie, finds the same advanced to our predecessors by the said Bailzie M'Kenzie, at ther reasonabill and just desire, and therefor orders William Rose, our present Theasurer, to pay the same (amounting to tuo hundreth and sextie-eight punds, seventeen shillings Scots), to the said Bailzie M'Kenzie, betwix this and the terme off Lambes next to come.

"WM. KING, *Provest.*
ROB. INNES.
JAMES STEWART."

"ELGIN, ij *off January* 1693.

We do not know for what offence Mrs. Young was publicly flogged:—

"WILLIAM ROSE, Threasurer.

"Pay to the toun's officers, for attending the sklaetters in repareing of the church, and for chargeing the toun's people to red the run of Tayock, and for guairding the Marshall at the whiping of John Young's woeman, fiftie-sax shillings Scots money. As also giwe the Marshall twentie shillings Scots money, besyds what ye have advanced for tows to him for whiping Jon Young's woeman. And theis are your warrand, given at Elgin 5 July 1693.

"JO. RUSSELL.
ROB. INNES."

"Unto the Right Honourable the Provest, Baillies, and Councill of the Burgh of Elgin, the Petition of George Hay, Drummer in the said Burgh:

"*Humblie Sheweth,*

"That whereas your Honors' petitioner is stressed, and daily threatened to prison by certain, his creditors, ffor severall debts restand be me to them, such as housemealls and duties, &c.; and nottour it is to your Honors that there is certain fees resting to me be your Honors, as serving the toune of Elgin in the station of a drummer for thir severall terms bypast,

and that your petitioner has noe otherway of living nor defraying of debts but with the saids fees; therefore, may it please your Honors to take some method for ordring of my payment of a pairt of the saids fees, ffor defraying of the saids housemealls, that your Honors' petitioner may escape the danger of imprisonment and incarceration, wherewith I am daily threatened; that your Honors' petitioner may be the more encouraged to doe you service in tymes coming; as also, to order payment for reparation of the drumheads, broken on ffryday's night, by the rable of the said burgh of Elgin, as is manifestly known to your Honors. And your Honors' petitioner shall ever pray for the weelfare and happines of your Honors in all tym heiraftr.

"30 *Octr.* 1693.—The Counsell appoynts the suplicant to compt with the theserer, before Baillie Russell, and to make report, the next counsell day.

"*Elgin, ij Dec.* 1693.—Baillie Russell reported, that after compting with the supplicant, there is found resting to him, preceding Mertinmas last, 1693, the soum of fourtie-tuo pounds, eight shilling, four pennies, which the theserer is appoynted to pay to him, and, in tym coming, is appoynted pay to him eight pounds at each quarteris end.

"ROBERT ANDERSON,
"*Clk. at Comand of the Counsell.*"

Services rewarded :—

"William Rosse, Threasurer.

"Pay the thretie shilling, ten pennies, that was spent with the good-fellows that helped me, last night, to aprehend men for our parte of the malitia that is to be levied, and place it to Toune's accompt. Given under my hand, at Elgin, 26th ffebyr, 1694.

"Jo. Russell."

"Unto The Right Honourable, Provest, Bailies, and Counsellers of the Brugh of Elgin, the Supplicatione of Robert Kear, Alex. Young, Robert Spense, and James Nuckell, your Honors' Officers:

"*Humblie Showeth,*

"That what fies your Honors ordaines for us we ar not payed of it, nor have we nothing to live by; for we are ordered by your Honors to have our fies, and we have gotten non of them, since Mertinmas was a year; and your honors knowes what truble we ar at when sogers come to toune, for we are struckin and beaten be ther officers, and are lyk almost to put us to death, because we will not obey them how soon they call to get them horse; and the poor ones crayes out aganes us lykwas, as we could helpe them. Yet, not-

withstanding, we are geting nothing of our fies, nor of our stateter meals, nor so much as to buy shoues to our feet. So may it please your Honors to consider our steat and condisione, and to order to your poor suplicants that which is use and wount to them who shall alwayes pray for your Honors. Expecting your Honors' favourable ansver.

"26 *Merch* 1649.—The Counsell orders the theserer to give the suplicants tuentie shillings, each one, with fourtein shillings Scots to the Marshall, extending in all to four punds, fourteen shillings Scots. Subscryved be order and at comand of the Counsell, be

"ROBERT ANDERSON, *Clk.*"

A musical treat :—

"WILLIAM ROSE, Dean of Gild of Elgin.

"SIR,—Give Alexr. Glass half ane crowne, for playing to the Magistrates in Measter Panton's companie the other night ; and this shall be your warrand. Elgin, 22d of Novr. 1694.

"JAMES STEWART."

Lossiemouth was purchased by the Town of Elgin, in the year 1698, from Brodie of Brodie.

"To the Right Honourable the Provost, Bailies, and Towne Council of Elgin, the Memorial and Representation of John Sinclair, Merchant there:

"*Humbly Sheweth,*

"That I was employed by the Towne Council to journey throw the Kingdom of Scotland, and collect what money could be hade, from parishes and privat persons, for the use of the harbour of Lossie, which task, tho' very toilsom and fatiguing, als well as prejudicial to my business and affaires at home, I undertook and performed; but, to my great grief and surprize, I mett with worse treatment at my returne (by the malicious insinuations of designing invidious neighbours, who accused me as guilty of concealments in the money received), than I did in all my journey, and how farr their accusations were made good your Honors best know, who have given sentence against them on that head.

"The accompts, charge and discharge of all the money received and given out, having been given in to the Councill, and Comittee haveing perused the same, their report was given in and approved; but since it hath pleased your Honors to make a review of the

said accompts, I humbly begg leave, for my own defence and vindication, to justifie my conduct in severall of the contraverted articles; hopeing your justice will agree therto, when I give reasonable evidence therfor.

"The first article contraverted, being the mantenance of the horse and servant at Elgin, it is answered that the raesone of my stay at Elgin for some time after the Council's Act, was not only the long time which the writting of the letters took up, but also ane excessive storme which for many weeks lay at that time, and the horse, being bought immediatly upon the Councils Act, behooved to be maintained and to have a servant to take care of him, since it is not to be supposed I could waite on him my selfe.

"To the nixt article of the boot of the horse exchanged, it is answered that the exchanging of the horse was meer necessity and not choise, for, by sickness, he was turned so low he would not serve my turne, wherby I behooved to have another. The articles of the saddle, comb, brush, and clockbag, these were, all, things which could not be wanted to a journeying man, and are readie to be given in to the Town's use, since they were bought and used for their service.

"As to the servant's wages and cloathes, I answer there was a necessity for mee to have a servant to runn with me in such ane indirect journey, and I

could not but give servant-fees and cloathes, so that I am perswaded upon second thoughts that article will be found als resonable as any in all my accompt.

"As to the writting and number of the letters so much quarrelled, I answer that that method was judged be the, then, Magistrates to be the most proper way to address noblemen and gentlemen, and I humbly conceive that the Magistrates signing these letters, does sufficiently vindicate mee from any fault in that point; and that I paid the whole money charged, is clear by Alexr. Christie's recept; and since I could not carry the whole number of letters my selfe, was oblidged to send part therof be Alexander Bawer, to Edinburgh, before mee.

"My charges at Banff was no wayes unnecessary, being occasioned through the waiting on the Magistrates there, and staying for Mr. James Urquhart, who was out of town.

"To the three quarreled articles of my stay at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, I answer as follows, viz.:—when I came to Aberdeen I made application to the Provost, who promised to aquaint the Councill of my busines, first Councill day, but, before that hapned, the oath of abjuration being enacted by the Parliament did stumble severall of the members, so that for severall weeks there was no meeting of Councill, which forced mee to a tedious attendance there; and when the Councill mett I could procure

nothing from their publick, but tooke another method of accosting particular persons by the means of my friends, and soliciting the Deacons, which consumed a great deal of time; and tho the event did not anser expectation, it was not for want of dilligence and aplication on my parte.

"My stay and time at Glasgow was occasioned by the diversity of persons in publick trust, to whom I behooved necessarly to address myselfe—namely, first, to the Provost, who advised me to speak to each Baillie and Councellor, which I accordingly did, and my busines was not determined the first Council-day; nixt, I was advised by the Dean of Gild, in my application to the merchants house, to speak severally to the members before they mett, which I did; and, lastlie, was advised by the Deacon Conviner to speak to the Deacons old and new, who took very much time to consult with their severall trades. So all this being but preparative to the receiving of money, was the most prudent and profitable way I could take, which made the receiving of the money take up but litle time afterwards.

"My stay at Edinburgh was occasioned by these causes: first, it was three weeks' time before the Council's order could be procured on the Chamberlan; and, nixt, it was many dayes after, e're he payed the money. I was at much paines, not only with the Dean of Faculty and advocats, but with the trades,

as Mr. Couper and Deacon Anderson know very well; and I left no stone unturned to come speed there, and, I believe, Mr. Couper's letter, written to the Councill, doeth sufficiently justifie my management while at Edinburgh.

"It would be tedious to putt into writt the causes of my stay at Montrose, Aberbrothock, and Dundee, but I am ready to satisfie the Council by word of mouth.

"My returne to Aberdeen was no wayes unnecessary; for, first, I could not cross the Cairn, for snow; and, nixt, I received money from the Old Town Colledge and from my Lord Daskford, in my return that way; as also, returned ane letter, from the Magistrates of Banff, containing ane assignment to a collection of theirs here; and some others subscreived my book, which is yett to be seen.

"In generall, I answer, to the haill other articles, that my charges were no wayes extrawagant, and are what, I belive, few privat men could trawell cheaper; and if it be considered what circles and turns I was obliged to make in such a journey,—sometimes stopt by bad weather, other times by sickness, and very often by disappointments, and the confusion occasioned by the Invasion, it will not be wondred the affair took up so much time.

"And wheras the report of the Committee doeth allow mee no charges, where I stayed at ane gentle-

man's house all night, I answer it is only stated for the expense of that day, and that, whither I lived gratis at night or not, I behooved to have something all day."

Mr. Robertson gave in his petition about the year 1715, we think:—

"To the Honourable the Provost, Bailies, and Councell of Elgine, the Petition of Mr Wiliam Robertson, Master of the Grammar School of Elgine:

"*Humbly Sheweth,*

"That I have been two severall presbytry dayes conveined before the presbytry of Elgine, to subscribe the Confession of Faith; and, although at the first presbytry, they allowed me a time to advise thereanent, yet, at the last presbytry, when I offered to give in, in write, some scruples I had against severall articles of the said Confession, which I could not comply with in point of conscience (and so till they should satisfe me thereanent, I could not subscribe the said Confession of Faith as the confession of my faith, unless I had acted the part of a very great hypocrite), they would not hear any of my scruples, nor enter upon giving me satisfaction thernent, but would proceed as far as they could to depose me from being schoolmaster. And seeing the presbytry of Elgine are dealing more rigorously with me than with any of

my predecessors, schoolmasters here (neither of whom ever subscribed the said Confession of Faith), and that, I am informed, they are to use the utmost of their power and law to get me deposed from being schoolmaster of Elgin, therefore, and for preventing of the Honourable the Magistrats and Councel of Elgine their being at pains and expenses, in maintaining and defending me in the possession of the school of Elgin and benefices thereof, I do by these, (with all deference and love to the Honourable Burgh, and hail members thereof, and with regret that I should have been placed amongst so good and worthie a society, and yet oblidged to leave them when, in conscience, I cannot comply with that which I think not just) willingly and freely, from this date forward, renounce all interest and right I have or had, as being schoolmaster of Elgin, to and in favours of the Magistrats and Councell of Elgine and their successors in office.

"May it therefore please your Honors to accept of this my renounciation, and provide for yourselves such a qualified schoolmaster as may please the Burgh, and presbytry, of Elgin; and I ever am,

"Right Honourable,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"Wm. Robertson."

Free trade not approved of by the Elgin authorities:—

"To Archibald Dunbar of Newton, Esq.

"Elgin, 20*th March* 1738.

"Sir,—There is a complaint given in to us, by our ffiscall and taxman of our pettie Customs, against the fishers in Burghsea, Cousea, and Stotfield, for their selling of fish without bringing the same to the fish mercate of Elgin and making offer of them to the Guildry; and, as our predecessors in office have been, time out of mind, by virtue of charters ffrom the Crown, in use and wont to judge in such complaints, either at Burghsea, Cousea, or Stotfield, so we have wrote you this, to acquaint you that wee are to judge in this complaint upon Wednesday next, the twenty-second current, and to hear partys therupon at Burgsea, when and where you will be very wellcome to see your people gett justice. We are, Sir, your most humble servants, the Provost and Baillies of Elgin,

"Ja: Innes.
James Stephen.
Will. Anderson.
George Wilson, Senior.
George Wilson, Junior."

Preventive measures :—

"To Sir Alex. Dunbar, Baronett, Duffus.

"Elgin, *7th January* 1783.

"Sir,—At the desire of the Magistrates, Council, and Incorporations of Elgin, and by their authority, I use the freedome of applying to you for your farms,[1] for the support of the inhabitants of Elgin, as there is appearance of scarcity in the country, and they wish to secure some supplys, and guard against any want. They therefore request, that you will say, nearly, what quantity of meal, bear, or oats you can spare them; and the lowest price; and your payments shall be good. I have the honour to be, for the magistrates of Elgin, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, Geo. Brown, *Provost.*"

[1] The word "farms" often meant the grain paid as rent to the proprietor of an estate.

XXIV. INCORPORATED TRADES OF ELGIN.

THE tradesmen, or crafts, in Elgin, were long kept in a kind of serfdom by the Magistrates of the town. About the year 1675, however, they placed the regulation of their affairs in the hands of "Deacons" chosen by themselves :—

"For their much honored and very loving neighbours,
The PROVOST and BAILZIES off INVERNESS.

"ELGIN, 25*th October* 1675.

"MUCH HONORED AND LOVEING NIGHBOURS,—Yours we received, dated the twentie-third of October instant, whairin you desyre the double of ane condiscendance, past betwixt the Counsell and the crafts of the said burgh, anent deaconrie; as also, ane double of ane late condiscendance, and the back bond from them to the Counsell, upon their deportment to the Magistrates and Counsell. As for anser theirto, you shall know their was never any generall, or particular, condiscendance, betwixt us and them, that might doe prejudice to magistracie or gildrie in any burgh, far less to us. Only, in respect of the multiplicitie of craftsmen, inhabiting within this burgh, which are our

greatest numbers (we haveing no great trade of merchandising be sea or land), we passied to lett them have some order amongst themselves for regulating of their crafts; who hitherto have carried so civillie, that in all their just interests they have not been troublesome to us, which is the only true accompt we can give to you, much honored.

"Your loveing freinds and neighbours to sērve yow,

"THE PROVOST AND BAILZIES OF ELGIN.

"Subscryved be our Clerk of Court at our command (the Provest being unweill).

"JO. CHALMERS, *Clk.*"

"MUCH HONORED,—I am ordered to show you that any articles of agriement that first was made with the crafts, was shortlie therafter declared null, be reason of some miscariages of theirs, and no agrement past since that tyme. JO. CHALMERS, *Clk.*"

Probably on account of the "miscariages," the crafts were prevented from holding meetings where the Provost and Bailies had jurisdiction. The old kirk at the Greyfriars, still a beautiful ruin, seems not to have been repaired. It was converted into a mausoleum by William King of Newmiln, who purchased the property from the heirs of John Patersone, Bishop of Ross.

"Att Elgin the twentie-two day of ffebruary sixteen hundered and seventie-six yeares, in presence of James Chalmer, younger, Deacon Conveener of the Crafts of the said burgh, Gavin Watsone, deacon of the glovers, Walter Smith, of the hamermen, Alexander Winchester, of the talzors, Thomas Geddes, of the square wrights, John Purse, of the wyvers, and Leonard Peddie, deacon of the shoomakers of the said burgh.

"The said day the Deacon Conveener and deacons of the crafts, above named, having obteined for themselves, ther respective crafts, and their sucessors, ffrom the Right Reverend ffather in God, John, be the mercie of the same, Lord Bishop of Rosse, heretable proprietar of that mannor-place, with the pertinents therof, lyand on the south syde of the burgh of Elgin, comonlie called the Grayffriars, the libertie, use, and attolerance of the old Kirk, pertining to the said mannor, called the Grayfriar Kirk; with power to the said crafts to build and repair the same, or anie part therof, as they shall find niedfull, and to make use of the same for their counsell and meeting place, to all intents and purposes relating to civill affaires onlie, as the attollerance granted be the said reverend father to the said crafts, of the date the fortenth day of ffebruary instant, in itselfe at more length beares. And becaus the said Reverend ffather has, out of his Lordship's meere kyndnes, favor, and

guidwill, granted the forsaid attollerance to the forsaid crafts, therfore they obleise them, and ther sucessors, to remove from, and leave void and red, the forsaid kirk, called the Grayfrier Kirk, in alse guid case as the same is at present, and that at any tyme or terme it shall please the said reverend father, or his Lordship's aires, assinees, and sucessors, to require them to that effect, upon ffourtie dayes premonitione.

"Extract out of the book of the crafts and ordinances of the Deacon Conveener of the Crafts of the burgh of Elgin.

"JA. CHALMER, *Conveener.*

JO. MUIRSONE, *Clk. to the Crafts of Elgin.*"

XXV. AN INVERNESS BAILIE'S ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE.

CAUTION on the delicate subject of a projected matrimonial alliance :—

"For his Worthie, Estemed, Good ffrind,
"JAMES DUNBAR, Merchand inn Inverness.

"ROSEHALL, *this 7th of January* 1676.

"BAILIE JAMES,—Knowing ye are my frind, and presuming upon experince of former curtisis, I mak bold with yow to requist this favor off yow, in behallff of a frind of myn, that ye wold tak your owen secret and prudentiall way, to be trewly informd how James Robertson was lefft be his umqll (late) father ; what his father was ; whither what he had was his owen purchas, or lefft him by his parants ; iff he was in burding when he deied, aither by his owen contracting or cationre for frinds ; how he lefft his wyff and childring provoyded ; who exersd the ofece off executor, and how it is dischargd ; how this yowng man hath demend himselff since his father's deth ; what childring ther is besyds himsellff ; what he was realy lefft to be his father, and how he hath improven it since his deth ;

what his mother lyff-rents, and iff shee be securd and satisfyd therin, and of the points off movabls; what her nem is, and who's dochter; iff he hath beine in sute of aney other befor, and what terms was offred or desird; what his father, and also him sellff, folowd in ordinary imployment and treding; what thos tennements ar that he hath, and how they ar imployd; what ther rent may be worth besyd what is his mother's lyff-rent; what is reported he hath besyds, and off his owen purchas, and how he is to bestow it or lay it forth. Bailie, its likly ye know much of this yer sellff, but what ye know not, I pray you, in as grytt secresie as can be, inform yer sellff, and be at pains to give me ane particular acompt. I doe not quistion but the young man mit be ingeneus to satisfye me him sellff, and I could trust his owen word; but not thinking it fitt to intertine him with interagats, and heaving the happenes of yor good acquantance, resolvid, for my owen and others, hir frinds, satisfaction, to lay the truble heroff upon you; knowing, as ye are wise, will wisly goe about it. Be intrcted, lett no bodey know off it; butt when ye heave perusd the letter burn it. The young woman he seeks for is Lilias, my wyff's sister's dochter, that is with, dear Bailie, yor afecteonat reall frind, WILL. BAILIE.

"Pray let not the berer know his crand to you, and dispatch him so sune as posible. If ye wold favor me

with what ye know of his natural inclinations, his Cristian way, and converse, ye wold grytly oblidg me, for if that be good, some want as to the other wold be the easir past."

Answer to the above :—

"INVERNES, 26*th January* 1676.

"SIR,—Yors I receaved, and has considered the contents therof. For answer, I cannot in ane short tyme give yow so particullar and exack acompt of that gentleman as you desyre, onlie of what I know, I shall, as followes :—1*st*, His father dyed one of the bailles of this brugh, ane gentleman of good credit and respect, and most of what he haid was his owin purchass, as I am informed. 2*d*, As to his burdin when he dyed, I heard litle or nothing of it, of his owin contracting; and as cationer for his freinds, I know no freind heir he would engaidge for, but such as were in good conditione, so that he nor his could suffer no loss therby. 3*d*, As to the provisione of his wyf and children, and how they were left, of that I cannot give ane accompt, but, as I am informed, ther was no provisione to the children but what James pleases; and as to his wyfe, she is infeft but in one tenement of land. 4*thlie*, Know that James did enter det, and how it is discharged I know not. 5*thlie*, As to his cariadge since his father's death, I know nothing, nor heard, but that he has demend himself Christianlie and soberlie, and

is of ane frugall and vertous dispositione. 6*thlie*, As to the children, they are two boys besyds him, but no daughters. 7*thlie*, As to his mother's name, it is Margrat Patirsone, daughter to ane toune's man heir, whom I did not know. 8*thlie*, As to his being in suite of ane other befor, that I heard nothing of. 9*thlie*, as to what was his father's, and his owin, ordinare imployment, his father was ane merchent, and therafter turned ane labourer, wictuall buyer, and keeped ane malt kilne, which imployment his sone followeth, being the onlie best with uss in this place. 10*thlie*, as to these tenements he hath, I cannot give ane particular accompt what they are worth or what rent they pay, but sure I am they are considerable, and he improvs them to the best. 11*thlie*, As to what he has besyds, as to that I cannot give ane accompt, only that he is in credit and folows his imployment. This is the greatest acompt I can give at the time; only that, in my judgement, ane gentlewoman may like weill to be his wyfe, haveing the blissing of God. I add no forder, but that I am, &c.,

"JAMES DUNBAR."

We trust that the "Captin" sent a handsome "tokin" to his sister:—

"INVERNESS, 28 *June* 1678.

"*Memorandum.*—William Ross, burges and drumer

in Inverness, as ffollowes to James Dunbar, elder, merchant ther :—

Item, pleases God to send you to London, ye wil be pleased to buy, for my use,—

Item, two poynts stoups of the best tin.

Item, two chapin stoups of the best—conform.

Item, two quarter muchkin stoups—conform.

Item, three hansum candlsticks of brese.

Item, two peires drum cords, conform to the sample heer inclosed.

"And be pleased to receave three pair white plaids, and sell the same to the best vantage. And if yee meet Captin James Dunbar, my good brother, be pleased to present my respects, and my wyfs respects to him; and if yee meet Captin James Dunbar, if he send a tokin to his sister, I recomend it to yor self; and if ther be any superplus in the pryce of the plaids, buy a pettiecoat to my wyf, and what shall be dew by me to you, efter compt, it shall be payit—thankfullie payit be yor lowing freind to serve you, to my power,

"W. R."

The reverend author's book has not come down to posterity :—

"For James Dunbar, Baily of Inverness and
Laird of Dalcross—These :

"Invernes, 17*th October* 1695.

"Cousin,—Lest you should pretend ignorance (which your words did insinuate last night) of my

errand to London, I thought fit to acquaint you that my business there, at this time, is a design I have to offer my book to be printed, since I cannot get it done here, the poverty of our nation not allowing our printers to expend money and be out of it for a considerable time, though the prospect were never so great, and that they should have it again with centuple profit. I dare not, I will not urge you to do anything against the grain; but once for all, I think it would be worth your while to right me so far at least, at this juncture, as to advance my money a forthnight before the time, which was so often kept from me fortnights after the term. Remember, cousin, it is God's business that I am about, and your errand may come His way yet. Truly, if you laid out the whole sum necesarry, you are far more beholding to Him. As for me, whatever you do, I hope His will shall be mine. It may be, if I should go up in this ship, I may come back again, *re infecta*, and so blemish my repute, and wound my purse. As for this last, look to Psal. xxxvii. v. 3,[1] which is the charter that God has given me in (I had almost said miraculously) a great strait. And as for the first, the old saying will salve all. *In magnis voluisse sat est.*

"Your affectionate cousin and humble servant,

"ROBERT DUNBAR."

[1] "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

XXVI. MERCHANTS' LETTERS.

A LONDON built carriage arrives, in January 1717, at Findhorn.

"To the Much Honoured
"THE LAIRD OF THUNDERTOUN,
"att Duffes. Per Exspress.

"ffORRES, *Jan. 4th*, 1717.

"MUCH HONOURED SIR,—The shipe I expected from London arrived at ffindhorn yesterday morneing. At night, I went down and found your chereoat placed on the decke, soe that noe work can be don either in 'livering or loading, untill she be teaken away; for that cawse, would intreat yow will send horses, to-morow, for cearyeing it off. If your conveneancie could allow, its proper yow be their your self. I understand the chereoat is very fine. If you will come to ffindhorn, to-morow, aquent me, and I will meake it my bussness to wait of you.

"I am, with my most dewtyfull respects, Sir, your most oblidged servant,

"WILL. DAWSON."

"To the Laird of Thundertoun,

"at Duffus.

"Edinburgh, *December 27th*, 1719.

"Dear Sir,—Your's of the 17th curent I recved by the bearer, with a bill of forty pounds sterling on Sir Thomas Calder, which he sayes he will pay. I had likeways your's in course, by post, with bill of fifty pounds sterling on Mr. Arbuthnott, which is paid. Shall wait your orders for both. Noe word of the Shereff as yet. Shall wait on him when he comes. Receive the scarlet cloath and gold lace. There is noe scarlet stockings with a gold-coloured gushett, to be had at this place; nor noe scarlet stocking that is fine, to be had here, either with or without a coloured gushett; for what wee have here is not above six shillings from London, which cannot be fine, for scarlet. I had the offer of two or three pair with white gushett, but they were small sised, and you desire them large, so did not send them, both for the sise and gushett. Sir Thomas Calder sent a sadle for you, with his own things, more than six weeks ago. Nellie is very weill, and both she and Jaessie has their humble service to ladie and selfe; and many happie new years to ladie, selfe, and familie, is the constant wish of both, and of your most humble servant, Tho. Gordon."

"Inclosed is a letter from Bailie Gordon, with a

bill of a hunder pound sterling, on Sir Robert Gordon, from his brother Lewis, which is sent for acceptance.

"I have given the bearer eightein pence, so count accordinglie.

"I have sent a pair of stockings at venture. If does not please, may dispose of them to a mistress."

"The Much Honoured

"Mr. Archibald Dunbar,

"off Thundertoun.

"ffortrose, *26th Septr.* 1723, N.S.

"Sir,—In obedience to your desyre, doe send you one hogshead claret, and one half hogshead whyte wine; two els cambrick; six barrels containing five bolls Spanish salt; with two loafes of fine sugar, weighing eleven pounds one ounce, and two loafes course, weighing thirteen pounds seven ounces; there is neither brandy or iren to be hade in this place. Inclosed you have the skyper's receipt for the goods.

"Sir Kenneth Mackenzie off Cromerty is here, and desyres you may send him over your servant with the horse, you promised him, and by the same servant he will send you his horse. I received, in pairt payment off the above goods, three pound fifteen shillings in cash, with Inchcoulter's bill for seven pound seven shillings sterling. Iff in anything I can serve you, freely remind me. My wife and I makes offer off our most humble duty to yourself and good lady, and I

most respectfully am, Sir, your most obedient and very much obliged humble servant,

"WILLIAM TOLMIE.

"*P.S.*—The bearer desyred one hundred weight of sugar, but not knowing whether it was fine or course you wanted, made me send you two loafes of each kynd.

"Sir William is, this night, here, and is to be, to-morrow, at Kessock, upon a tryst. I cannot miss to tell you that he is alarmed with a ffoolish information off a landing in the Highlands. This story proceeds from Culkairn, who went with it to Inverness, and theirfrom forwarded ane express about it to London. I hear Sir William's tryst, to-morrow, is in order to take affidavits upon the contrary, the story being actually falss, for we are ashured that there is no such thing."

Mrs. Fraser was in an "interesting situation;" hence the fear "that she would liver her loading."

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Duffus, Esq.,
"To the care of William Belcher,
"at Elgin.

"INVERNESS, 21*st Aug.* 1741.

"SIR,—I sent last night, aboard Alexander Prott's boat, twelve ston butter, contained in your own cask and an anker of my wife's. She choosed it, and is

the best cam to our fair, but the dearest ever bought at a Martimas market. It cost seven merks the ston, all owing to some Murray lairds' servants sent here, who stood at no price; and the extravagance of it made my wife and me not buy any for your mother, as you can supply her till next mercat, when, I am persuaded, it will be much cheaper, as the most of the commissions from the east, if not all, are answered. The fellow refused to bring your timber with him, after sending it to the shore, so must wait the first occasion of a boat. Mr. Inglish is to send your goods with other peoples by a boat, this night or to-morrow. My wife desires that your lady cause repack the butter in a closs cask, with a rum head, with an almed skin 'twixt the head and cask, and take out a ston at once, to prevent often opening or winding it. I expected, that night she came from the mercat, that she would liver her loading. She joins me in offering our best respects to you and your lady, and I am your most obedient servant, WILLM. FRASER.

"*P.S.*—I received seven pounds by the post, and I shall send you, by next or following post, accompt of what was given out, and either remitt you, or retain, the balance for buying the remainder of the butter at next mercat. The boatman by whom you wrote would neither wait butter or timber."

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR,
"of Newton, Esq., at Duffus.

"FINDHORNE, 16*th January* 1741.

"HONORED SIR,—I was obliged to come here, this day, and be here, the morrow, all day, setling accompts of consequence. However, as I promised in my last, I now run you this express, showing I am still satisfied to give you eight pound Scots per boll of your bear, and eight pounds for the boll of your victuall oats, to the extent of ffour hundered bolls of each, all good, and sufficient well dight, wholesome victuall, deliverable to me on the shoar of ffindhorne, any time 'twixt the date hereof and fifteenth Aprile next, wind and weather serving; tho' I will take it sooner if the winde permit. And I hereby oblige myself to pay you the one half the value at Whitesunday next, the other half at Martimas thereafter; and to give you a hogshead claret, the first I bring home, at prime cost and charges. Your answer will determine me, and this shall be binding on me as if on stampt, I say, as if on stampt paper. If you think this not so full, make out a copy, and I shall write over same and return it you, Munday next, since I must be at Blackstob, then and Tuesday, at a roup, and to take possession of Baker's land and mill by instrument. Believe me, for certain, that grain is falen, and dayly falling in England, and if you don't see the mercat fall, after this month and next, I will

perrill my ear. I make offer of my compliments to Mrs. Dunbar and self, and am, honored Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN FRIGGE.

"Send a servant to my house, on Munday, for a peck aples, fflanders, for Mrs. Dunbar."

XXVII. RECEIPTS AND ACCOUNTS.

THESE merchant tailors speak as if their firm were older than the globe which we inhabit :—

"Bee it knowne unto all men by theis presents that wee, Henry Ashhurst and Nicholas Gregson of London, citizens and merchant taylors, do by theis presents, remise, and release and discharge Alexander Dunbar of, and from, all bills, bonds, reckinings, accompts, and demands, whatsoever, from the begining of the world to the day of the date of theis presents. In witnesse whereof, we, the said Henry Ashhurst and Nicholas Gregson, have hereunto, interchangably, put our hands and seales, this twentith day of July 1662, and of Rex Carolus Secundus, decimo quarto. Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"H. ASHHURST.
NI. GREGSON.

"Rich. Salvonsvall.
Hen. Ashhurst, junior."

Printed schedule filled in by Mr. Dumbrake, whose treasure may have been in heaven :—

"Received from *Alexr. Dumbrake, in ffochabers, no wife, no stock, no trade,* in *Bellie* parish in *Banff*-shire, the sum of *six shilling Scott,* being the pole-money as *he* has classed *him*-self, as witness my hand at *ffochabers,* the *fifteenth* day of *December* 1694.

"THO: TURNBULL."

A yearly pensioner :—

"I, Mr. Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, advocat, grant me, be thir presents, to have received from William Innes, writer in Edinburgh, in name and behalf of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, ten guineas in gold, and that as a year's pension, due by him to me, as his advocat from the first day of January instant, to the first of January nixt, 1698; and therefor I, be thir presents, discharge the saids William Innes, Sir Robert Gordon, and all others whom it effeirs, of the said year's pension, for now and ever. In witnes wherof I have subscrived thir presents (writen be John Crawford, my servitor), with my hand, at Edinburgh, the twentieth eight day of January jayvic, nynty seven years (1697), before these witness, Thomas Ingles, also my servitor, and the said John Crawfurd.

"HEW DALRYMPLE.

"Tho. Inglis, *witnes.*
Jo. Crawfurd, *witnes.*

"Wee, John Crawfurd and Thomas Ingles, servitors to Mr. Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, advocat, grant us to have received from William Innes, writer in Edinburgh, six rix dollars, in name and behalf of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, and that as an allowance granted by him to us yearly, from the first of January instant, to the first of January nixt to com, as attending and managing his affairs under the said Mr. Hew, our master; and therefor wee, be thir presents, discharge the saids William Innes, Sir Robert Gordon, and all others whom it effeirs, of the samen, for now and ever. In witnes wherof we have subscryved thir presents (writen be the said John Crawfurd), with our hands, at Edinburgh, the twentieth eight day of January jayvic, nynty seven years (1697).

"Jo. Crawfurd.

"Tho. Inglis."

General assortment:—

"The Laird of Thunderton, his account to William Dawson, Forres:—

1709. Oct. 12.	Then delivered you when in company with Myrland, ane loafe double refined shougar, weighteing five pound four ounce, at eighteen pence per pound, is	£0	7	10
1710. Aprill 11.	To ane pound of green tea, is . .	1	5	0
	To ane fine silk napkine, is . .	0	5	6

1712.				
July 16.	Then sent two oacken plankes, at five shillings per piece, . . .	£0	10	0
	At the same time, four and a half pound wheat soape, at sixteen pence per pound, is	0	6	0
Aug. 17.	Then sent you ane pound coffie bens, is	0	7	6
1714.	Ane quare fine writing paper, . .	0	0	10
May 18.	To ane English Cheasser cheess, weighteing twenty five and three quarter pounds, at five pence per pound, is	0	10	8
	At the same time, ane ancor brandy, .	3	10	0
	To four botls fair drops, . . .	0	4	0"

Items from an Elgin tailor's account (the money is Scots) :—

"Accompt—The much Hon. the Laird of Thundertoun to William Blennshell.

Janoary 1719.	lb.	sh.	d.
To making an scarlet clok to yer Laidy, . .	01	10	0
To making an stiched night-goun to hir Leship,	01	00	0
To turning goun and coat of silk stuff to hir, .	01	16	0
To covering of ane furred cloak to hir, . .	00	16	0
To silk to the two cloks and two gouns and coat,	01	08	0
To five els riben to the foot of the above coat,	00	15	0
To making over again ane caligo goun and coat to Mrs. Betie, ...	01	04	0
To making over again goun and coat to Mrs. Rebeca, ...	01	10	0

	lb.	sh.	d.
To thred to Mrs. Bettie's, and silk to Mrs. Rebeka's goun and coat, ...	00	18	0
March 1719.			
To making an pair stiched stees to Mrs. Bettie,	12	00	0
To making an pair stiched stees to Mrs. Rebeca,	12	00	0
To making an pair stiched stees to Mrs. Nell,	10	00	0
To making an mid coat to yer Laidy, with gold leace, ...	00	12	0
May 1719.			
To making an blak and whyt night-goun to yer Laidy, ...	00	18	0
Agust 1719.			
To widning of an mid coat to yer Laidy, . .	00	08	0
To ten ells wad to hir clok and night-goun, .	03	00	0
To turning of an big coat to yer self, . .	02	08	0
To an ell bukrum and three unces hare, . .	01	12	0
To the working of the buttons, . . .	00	17	6
To the altering of the sleves of Mrs. Bettie's and Mrs. Rebeca's blak and whyt gound, and silk to do it, ...	00	18	0
To making an scarlet west to yer self, with silk and mul, ...	00	12	0
To the widening of an scarlet coat to yer Laidy,	00	06	0
To the turning of an silk goun and coat to Mrs. Bettie, ...	01	10	0
Janury 1720.			
To dying of threttie els of sairg red, with thrie pair stokins, ther being nineteen pund weight of it, and wefing and pressing, .	18	00	0
To muilds and stey teps, ...	00	08	0
To an pair lether breches to Thomas Shaw, .	01	04	0"

Shoemaker's account:—

"Accompt—Mr. Archbald Dunbar of Thundertun to James Craigo.

1717. ffeb.	Ane pair of boots, your honor, .	£01	00	00
ditto,	Ane pair of strong shoes, . .	00	05	06
1718. Jan.	Ane pair of strong, or pair of Maraken, shoes with tops, . .	00	10	00
ffeb.	Ane pair of seamed Maraken shoes, your Lady, ...	00	03	00
Mar.	Ane pair of slipers with heils, .	00	05	00
Aug.	Ane pair of button boots, your honor, ...	00	16	00
ditto,	Ane pair of calf leather shoes with tops, ...	00	05	00
		£03	04	06

"*Edinburgh, 4th August* 1718.—Receved the above contents, and all precidings, per me,

"JAMES CRAIGO."

Saddler's account:—

"LAIRD OF THUNDERTON, *Debter*,

To PATRICK CHRICHTON.

1731.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 4.	Nine ounces of silk freinge, . . .	1	7	0
	Lyning for a houzen and bags, and making them, ...	0	14	0
	Six and a half yeards of white silk wating,	0	1	1
	Pistol shanks, ...	0	1	6

A king's hunting saddle, with large stirrups and leathers, girth and curple,	£1	16	0
A pellem bridle,	0	4	6
A pair of houlsters and belte,	0	5	0
A suitt of neats leather covers for the houzen and bags,	0	16	0
A silver-buttond whip,	0	5	6
Sum,	£5	10	7

"*Edinburgh, 7th Sept.* 1731.—Receved the contents, and all precedings, by me,

"PAT. CHRICHTON."

We are forcibly reminded of the judicial wig:—

"MR. DUMBAR, *Debter*,

To FRANCIS JEFFREY, Wigmaker.

		£	sh.	d.
Janry. 12th, 1753.	To a fair cutt wig,	0	14	0
	To shaving and dressing,	0	6	0
	To cutting and dressing Mrs. Dumbar's hair,	0	3	0
		£1	3	0

"*Edinburgh, March* 18*th*, 1758.—Received payment of the above, and discharges the same, and all preceedings, by FRANCIS JEFFREY."

A Jack-of-all-trades :—

The enterprising Mr. Grant rented a billiard-table, "with king and port, ten play clubs, a long club and half long club, two big bals, and eight alagaire bals," which had been procured, in 1732, from Edinburgh, at a cost of eighteen guineas. No doubt the Elgin gentlemen often resorted to the "Garden Chamber," where the table was set up :—

"To thirteen months of the billiard table,				£13	0 0
A quarter's sheaving,	£5	5	0		
For apprehending Wm. Jack,	3	0	0		
For executing summonds,	0	16	0		
For swan's skin,	0	8	0		
For a letter,	0	4	0		
For oil,	0	5	0		
				9	18 0
				£3	2 0

"*Duffus, the 2d March* 1743.—Reseved by me, John Grant, wigmaker in Elgin, full and complete payment from Archibald Dunbar of Newtoun, of all sheaving preceding the date heirof; I having paid for the billiard table—all except three pounds two shillings Scots, as above. JOHN GRANT."

XXVIII. POETIC EFFUSIONS, AND BEGGING-LETTERS.

With some hesitation we give the verses and letters contained in this division. They are, however, traits of old social life.

The happy event to which Mr. Whytte tuned his lyre took place in 1703 :—

"Epithalamium on the nuptials of the much honored Archibald Dunbar of Thundertoune, and the pious, vertuous, and comlie Mrs. Rebecca Adamsone, etc.

Appollo come, and help me up the hill
Of Helicon, that I may dip my quile
Into its font, the fair Castalian streame;
That I may wreate upon this worthy theame,
Upon the nuptials of them—good, gallant paire—
Whose qualities are trulie fyne and rare;
For both are sprung from an old honour'd race,
Which may be seen by symptoms in each face.
He is a sparke—neate, comlie, lovelie, good;
In Albion ther's non of better blood;
Discreet and kynd, true, generous, and free,
Prudent and wise, right humble altho' high:

His loyale spirit's endued with finest parts,
And he hath skill in science each, and arts.
Now for to speake the due praise of his ladie,
Her fame for good is broad and wyde alreadie:
Shee try'd before what was a maried lyffe,
And blameless liv'd while widow, maid, or wyfe:
Her lovlie face, and her sweet pleasantt eyes,
The best of men to love her might entice;
Modest and mecke, frugale, wise, that is shee,
Of common vice being altogether free.
Now with what joy, what pleasure, and delight
May them, brisk paire, goe live both day and night
For briske Dunbare, the Laird of Thundertoune,
Is a brave sparke, of honour and renoune;
He is a man of prudence, and greate sense,
And knows the right of due benevolence.
God grant them grow in grace, in peace and love,
With progenie to be blest from above.

"WILL. WHYTTE.

"SIR,—I am but latlie informed of your weding, else I hade sent my complement before this tyme. In the meantime mind the poet, and I shall be a good serviter."

"The poet's address to his honble. and generous Mæcenas, &c., anno 1722:—

Most worthy Sir, be pleased to excuse
This bold address of my aspiring muse;
Which to your view ambitiously has sent
Rude rhyme, for want of better compliment.

Did my hard ffates grant me the happiness,
Some fitter way your virtues to express,
Then, out of gratitude, I should allow
Whole Hecatombs, as to your merits due;
But since my state a poet's case doth plead,
I hope you'll please to take the will for deed,
And drive from me the poet's plague away,
Hobgoblin-like, that haunts me night and day.
Lo! at your gates I waiting here attend,
Till you to me some consolation send.
With hope and fear (like Mah'met in the air),
I'm toss'd 'twixt expectation and despair.
To kill or cure alike is in your pow'r;
But, O! your clement looks will ne'er devour
Your poetaster; since a small relief
Will ease me of a multitude of grief;
Which if you grant, I'll to the world proclaim
Your generous soul, and eternize your name.
Long may you live, and prosp'rous be your health,
Increasing still in honour, grace, and wealth!

"Suppliciter posuit,

"Humillimus tui cultor,

"M. Jo. Colme."

We trust that "the good wife" was asked to give poor Croupie a Christmas-box:—

"ffor the much honered Mr. Archibald Dunbar
"of Thundertoun: These ar—

"Elgin, *the 17th day of December,* 1700 *year.*

"Much honored,—As it is my greatt duty to wrett to you and to shoe you that your nephew,

Archibald, is in verie good health, blessed be God; and he is verie desiros to hear the like of you, my dear honerbl master; and likewaise if ye knew the nakednesse that poor Croupie is in, your heart would be sorry for to see his nakednese; but poor Croupie cannot help it, till it shall please the Lord to bring you weell hom, as I do wish from my heart; or if it wer your honer's will to writ the good wife or to Mr. Reid they would not let me be naked, as I am; and if your honer did nott help and send word to hyd my nakednese, poor Croupie will be in the dust ere ye com hom. And alwise, deer honrble master, I am still keeping the schooll, with Archibald, and, blessed be the Lord, he is lerning werie weell; and the master is werie weell content with him. No more at present, but untill death, I am, honered Sir, your humble, and poor, and obedient servant, Croupie, till death,

"A. CROUGHTLY."

Although pugnacious, the captive was honest. It was too bad not only to fine him a crown for the nose, but also to impose jailer's fees:—

"To Sir ALEXANDER DUNBAR, at Duffes,

"ELGIN, TOLBOTH, *Maye 18th*, 1780.

"HONBLE. SIR,—I had the misforton of giving a chape to a man's nose in this pleace; he has given me a right to a stout dryy roum, that one drop of reen

hes not touched me thes tuo days. This day a Court was hold on me, and fined in five shelings, and jelorfis, which I am not able to pay. Pray, Sir, be so good as to write any of your aquantanss to relive me, and your servant shall be for ever oblidged.

"I shall direckly com a longe with your servant, and worke til you be cleaired of what the damages is, Sir, GAVIN SKEOCH."

XXIX. INVENTORY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

If this "Inventar" may be taken as a correct index of their comforts and conveniences, the Morayshire gentry had no cause of complaint.

"Inventar of plenishing in Thunderton's lodging in Duffus, May 25, 1708:—

"*Strypt Room.*

"Camlet hangings and curtains, feather bed and bolster, two pillows, five pair blankets, and an Inglish blanket, a green and white cover, a blew and white chamber-pot, a blue and white bason, a black jopand table and two looking glasses, a jopand tee table with a tee-pot and plate and nine cups and nine dyshes and a tee silver spoon, two glass sconces, two little bowles with a leam stoap and a pewter head, eight black ken chairs with eight silk cushens conform, an easie chair with a big cushen, a jopand cabinet with a walnut tree stand, a grate, shuffle, tonges, and brush; in the closet, three piece of paper hangings, a chamber box with a pewter pan therein, and a brush for cloaths.

"*Closet next the Strypt Room.*

"Four dishes, two assiets, six broth plates, and twelve flesh plates, a quart flagon, and a pynt flagon, a pewter porenger, and a pewter flacket, a white iron jaculate pot, and a skellet pann, twenty-one timber plates, a winter for warming plates at the fire, two highland plaids, and a sewed blanket, a bolster, and four pillows, a chamber box, a sack with wool, and a white iron driping pann.

"*In the Fire Closet.*

"A standing bed with green cloath curtains and slips of silk sewens thereon, a feather bed, bolster, and two pillows, two pair blankets, and a single blanket, a leam chamber pot, and one timber chair.

"*In the next Closet.*

"A standing bed with green hangings, feather bed, bolster, and three pair of blankets.

"*In the Green Room.*

"A sute of stamped green cloath hangings, and a stamped stuff green bed, two feather beds and a bolster, a couple of pillows, three pair blankets, and a single blanket, and an Inglish blanket, five winscot chairs, a chist of olive-wood drawers, a table, and two stands, and a looking-glass, a pewter chamber pot, a chamber box and pewter pan therein.

"*In the Garret.*

"Two tyks of beds, and two bolsters, and a tyk of a bolster, two feather stands, with a large basket and a deal of feathers, and a frying pann.

"*In the farest Closet.*

"Seventeen drinking glasses, with a glass tumbler and two decanters, a oil cruet, and a vinegar cruet, a urinel glass, a large blew and white posset pot, a white leam posset pot, a blew and white bowl, a dozen of blew and white leam plates, three milk dishes, a blew and white leam porenger, and a white leam porenger, four jelly pots, and a little butter dish, a crying chair, and a silk craddle.

"*In the Moyhair Room.*

"A sute of stamped cloath hangings, and a moyhair bed with feather bed, bolster, and two pillows, six pair blankets, and an Inglish blanket, and a twilt, a leam chamber pot, five moyhair chairs, two looking glasses, a cabinet, a table; two stands, a table cloak, and window hangings, a chamber box with a pewter pann, a leam bason, with a grate and tongs and a brush; in the closet two carpets, a piece of Arres, three pieces lyn'd strypt hangings, three wawed strypt curtains, two piece gilded leather, three trunks, and a craddle, a chamber box and a pewter pann, thirty-

three pound of heckled lint, a ston of vax, and a firkin of sop, and a brush for cloaths, two pair blankets, and a single blanket.

"*In the Dyning-Room.*

"A sute of gilded hangings, two folding tables, eighteen low backed ken chairs, a grate, a fender, a brass tongs, shuffle, brush, and timber brush, and a poring iron, and a glass kes.

"*In my Lady's Room.*

"Gilded hangings, standing bed, and box-bed, stamped drogged hangings, feather bed, bolster, and two pillows, a pallise, five pair of blankets and a single one, and a twilt, and two pewter chamber pots, six chairs, table, and looking-glass, a little folding table, and a chist of drawers, tonges, shuffle, porrin-iron, and a brush, two window curtains of linen; in the Laird's closet two trunks, two chists, and a citrena cabinet, a table, and a looking-glass, the dow holes, two carpet chairs, and a chamber box with a pewter pan, and a little bell, and a brush for cloath.

"*My Lady's Closet.*

"A cabinet, three presses, three kists, and a spicerie box, a dozen leam white plates, a blew and white leam plate, a little blew butter plate, a white leam porenger, and three gelly pots, two leam dishes, and two big

timber capes, four tin cougs, a new pewter basson, a pynt, chopen, and mutchken stoups, two copper tankers, two pewter salts, a pewter mustard box, a white iron peper and suggar box, two white iron graters, a pot for starch, and a pewter spoon, thirteen candlesticks, five pair snuffers and snuf dishes conform, a brass morter and pistol, a lanthern, a timber box, a dozen knives and a dozen forks, and a carpet chair, two milk cougs, a milk cirn, and kirn staff, a symilk, and creamen dish, and a chesswel, a neprie basket, and two new pewter chamber pots.

"*In the Nursrie.*

"A large neprie press, wherein there is six pair Scots holland sheits, two pair of fyn linen sheits, ten pair of courser linen sheits, eight pair of straken sheits, twelve holland pillowbers and two little holland pillowbers, twenty-three linen pillowbers and five little ones, six linen top sheits, one dozen of fyn Dutch damaz, and two tabel cloaths, two dozen and eight of the rose knot, and two table cloaths, one dozen and four of the levender knot, and one table cloath, two dozen and eleven of the dice about, and three table cloaths, two dozen and five of the wals of troy, and two table cloaths, two dozen and two new rose and dice about, and four table cloaths, two dozen and one of burdseye, and nine of several knots odd, three fyn towels, and five

of the walls of troy, four of dice about, three rose and dice about, three old ones, and two coarse dornick towels.

"There is of sheits, coarse and fyn, twenty-six pair, there is of pillowbers, little and mikle, coarse and fyn, fourty and two, there is of neprie coarse and fyn, fifteen dozen, odd ones, four, there is of the hand towels, twenty in all, and twenty coarse haggabag servits, three pair fyn blankets and three pair coarse blankets; all the above-written is in the press.

"Three close beds, and a folding bed.

"In Collin's bed,—a feather bed, bolster, and two pair of blankets.

"In Beatie's bed,—a feather bed, bolster, two pillows, and four pair blankets.

"In Rebecka's bed,—a feather bed, bolster, and three pair blankets and a single blanket.

"In Nellie's bed,—a feather bed, bolster, and three pair of blankets.

"A hand candle chist, two chairs for the children, three little stools, two coarse leam chamber pots, a pair of tongs, a large fire shuffle, and a pair of bellows, a folding table, a milke stoup, a two-lugged coug, three mikle capes, and six little capes, two pewter bassons, a pair of collop tongs, and a collop brander, two little wheels, and a cheek reel, two little pans, a timber ball and brods, a dry rubber, and a wet rubber, and a brush, a craddle and a chaff bed and

pillow therein, and a single blanket, a salt box, a meal box, and a hanging candlestick, and a goosing blanket.

"In Jannet's bed,—a bolster, two pair blankets, and a covering.

"*In the Stable.*

"In John Lamb's bed,—a feather bed, bolster, and three pair blankets, and a covering.

"In William Winchester's bed,—a chaff bed, and feather bolster, and three pair of blankets.

"In Frank's bed,—two pair of blankets.

"1709, to be added, four pair linen sheits, and two pair twidlen shiets, four course harn shicts, and three table-cloaths.

"*In the Parlour.*

"Three tables, and five backed chairs.

"*A Note of Plate.*

"Three silver salvers, four salts, a large tanker, a big spoon, and thirteen littler spoons, two jugs, a suggar box, a mustard box, a peper box, and two little spoons.

"*In the Kitchey.*

"A hanging candlestick, six dishes, and two ashets, eighteen pewter plates, twenty-one timber trenchers, two timber stoups, and a drinking cap, a mustard

dish and a bullet; a sowen kirn, and a sowen sive, five timber plates and a laddle, a watter stoup, three cies, five pots, and three broads, three panns, and a kettle pann, a driping pann, and a frying pann, two branders, a flesh hook, and flaming spoon, one of pair pot bowls, a cockering iron, five smoothing irons and their stand, a toasting iron, four spits, and a girdle, a chofen dish, a pair of raxes, seven iron scewers, a crook, and a pair tongs.

"*The Browhouse.*

"A lead, and fatt, and taptree, and masken shield, a baken table, with a pill, colraik, and maiden.

"*The Goolhouse.*

"Five puncheons, and a waterstand, a quicknen bot, eight gallon trees, a four gallon barrel, a twenty pynt barrel, a ten pynt barrel, a timber tinvel, and white iron tinvel, and twenty pynts barely. A dozen of new pewter trenchers more, fifteen timber trenchers to the kitchey.

"Made new—four pair of course linen sheits, and six pair of fyn linen shiets, and nine fyn linen pillowbers, two pair of twidlen sheits, and two pair of harn sheits, and four single harn shiets, three new dornick table-cloaths, thirty new dornick servitors, and two new washing cloaths.

"*An Account of Bottles in the Salt Cellar.*

"*June the first*, 1708.

"Of sack, five dozen and one,	5	1
Of brandie, three dozen and three,	3	3
Of vinegar and aquavitie, seven,	0	7
Of strong ale, four dozen and four,	4	4
Of other ale, nine dozen,	9	0
In the ale cellar, fifteen dozen and ten,	15	10
In the hamper, five dozen empty,	5	0
In the wine cellar, nine with Inglish ale,	0	9
White wine, ten,	0	10
Of brandy, three,	0	3
With brandy and surop, two,	0	2
With claret, fifteen,	1	3
With mum, fifteen,	1	3
Throw the house, nineteen,	1	7
There is in all, forty-nine dozen and two,	49	2
And of mutchken bottles, twenty-five,	2	1

"Received ten dozen and one of chopen bottles, full of claret. More received—eleven dozen and one of pynt bottles, whereof there was six broke in the home-coming. 1709, June the 4th, received from Elgin, forty-three chopen bottles of claret."

XXX. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES, AND POLITICS.

MEMBERS of the Scottish Parliament had stated allowances for their services, etc.; and heritors, wadsetters, life-renters, and other local parties, were assessed for the payment of these allowances. This system continued for a few years after the Union, as appears by the claim for expenses, made, in 1715, by a Scotch member of the British Parliament.

"The Laird of M'Intosh, his depursements for the shyre of Inverness, at the Parliament in anno 1681:—

	£	s.	d.
Item, for fifty-two sitting dayes in Parliament, and sixteen dayes comeing and goeing, at five pounds Scotts per day, is . . .	340	00	00
Item, more for ane consultation with the Lord Advocat, ...	036	05	00
Item, more to Mr. David Thores and his servants,	021	15	00
Item, more given in with the comission to the Clerk-Register, ...	013	06	08
Item, more for the testificat of the dyetts of the Parliament sitting, ...	014	10	00
Item, more to Mr. Thomas Gordon for keeping the Counsell in mynd from dissjoyning of the shyre of Invernes with that of Ross in the excyse, ...	008	14	00
	434	10	08

"The Laird of M'Intosh, his expenss for his foot mantle[1] and furniture therof, and other expenss for the shyre of Inverness, at the Parliament in anno 1685 :—

	£	s.	d.
Item, for ten ells fyn black velvat, at sixteen pound the ell, is,	160	00	00
Item, for five and three quarters ells broad black kyligo,	005	15	00
Item, for silk, and workeing the knapes and frenzies,	026	00	00
Item, to David Denoon for makeing the foot-mantle and mounteing the same	024	00	00
Item, for his part given in to the Clerk-Register with the comission,	020	00	00
Item, for fifty-five sitting dayes in Parliament, and sixteen dayes comeing and goeing, at five pounds Scotts per day, is	355	00	00
Item, for the testificat of the dyetts of the Parliament sitting	013	06	08
	604	01	08
It is to be remembred that the Laird of M'Intosh, when the Parliament first sat, after calleing the rolls of Parliament, did protest for the shyre's precedencie, and depursed ane gaunie, as other shyres did, being	013	06	08
Sumed	617	08	04
The sowme of all is	1051	19	00

L. MACKINTOSHE
of Torcastell."

[1] Worn at the processions when Parliament was opened, prorogued, or dissolved, by the Royal Commissioner.

Two letters from the Laird of Brodie to the Sheriff-Depute of Moray. "The President" was Duncan Forbes of Culloden :—

"To WILLIAM KING of Newmiln, Esq.,
"at his house in Elgin. Post paid.

"BRODIE HOUSE, 11*th July* 1747.

"DEAR SIR,—As the writes for electing members of Parliament came to the hands of the Shirriff of Nairn on Thursday se'night, and were published on Friday thereafter, the second instant, I am surprised that I have not heard of your having sent a precept to the town of Forress before now; which is the occasion of this trouble, to begg to know the meaning of it.

"I would also be glad to know what day you intend to appoint the election for this county, that I may regulate my measures accordingly.

"My kind compliments to your lady and ffamily, and believe me, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

"ALEXR. BRODIE.

"*P.S.*—Excuse a borrowed hand, because I have been obliged to take a little blood this morning for a bad cough. It would be agreeable to the President, McLeod, and me, &c., if you could, *as it were by accident*, appoint the day of election in Murray the same with Inverness, to disappoint the idle scheme of Major Grant for that county; and if you agree to this, let me know, and before Friday next I will acquaint

you of the day intended for Inverness, which I know will be delayed, on account of the President's coming north, to the last day, which I think must be the last day of this month, or the first of August."

"BRODIE HOUSE, *July 14th, Tuesday.*

"DEAR SIR,—My express from McLeod is not yet returned, but, last night, Sir Ludovic and Major Grant came here from Inverness, and told me that Colonel John Stuart had appointed the 4th of August next for the day of election of that county; and that McLeod and Major Grant had agreed that, as the Frasers had the casting of the ballance, they did not see it necessary to be jockying one another, nor putting one another to expence, but to submit to the Duke of Argyll's determination, who should have the Frasers, and in case the Duke gave it for McLeod, Major Grant would vote for McLeod.

"This has the air of truth, but in those times I don't choose to be an absolute believer untill I hear both sides, and therefore I beg of you not to fix the day untill you hear from me, to-morrow or Thursday, since, after that, you will have time enough to publish it, on Friday, at the Market Cross.

"Sir Ludovic is to wait of you this day. He asked me what day was most convenient for me, when I told him that Tuesday the 28th of this month would

suit me best. He then pressed hard for Tuesday next, which I told him was not in your power, nor any day before Thursday se'night, the 23d; and that, as I was to be drunk at Inverness on Wednesday, the 22d, I could not be at Elgin the 23d, nor, conveniently, even the 24th; so that, unless it was absolutely necessary, I could agree to no day sooner than Tuesday, the 28th.

Kind compliments to your lady, and believe me, dear William, yours faithfully,

"ALEXR. BRODIE."

At the election for the county of Moray, in 1741, the Honourable Colonel Stuart of Pittendreich had been defeated by Mr. Grant, younger of Grant; but some years afterwards, on the instigation of his brother, James, seventh Earl of Moray, the gallant officer resolved to again contest the county. The correspondence on this subject between Lord Moray and one of his friends is interesting:—

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esq. of Duffus,
"near Elgin, by Edinburgh.

"LONDON, *April 3d*, 1758.

"MY DEAR ARCHIE,—After you have read this epistle, I think I hear you saying to yourself, hum! the Earl is determined not to let me remain long in his debt, if I asked a triffling favour of him, he comes

upon me with a much heavier demand. The former proofs I have had of your friendship make me flatter myself that this application will not meet with a negative. My brother, the Laird of Pittendrich, will make his personal address to you, how soon he can get leave of absence from Ireland, to beg the favour of your vote and interest to represent the shire of Elgin and Forres in Parliament, the first vacancy there happens. As the interest of my family in that country, that I have the honour to carry the title of, has so long lain asleep, I shall at least have the satisfaction, upon this occasion, of knowing who are its friends and who not. Those who contribute towards the reviving of it will lay me under the deepest ties of gratitude, which no distance of time nor place will ever be able to eradicate out of the breast of, my dear Sir, your most devoted and obedient humble servant, MORAY."

"DUFFUS, *April 14th*, 1758.

"MY DEAR LORD,—By last post I am honoured with your's of the third current, the first paragraph wherof I read and consider in a jocular manner, such as, I am sure, you only intended it. The second part, concerning the Laird of Pittendrich, I take to be a more serious matter; and since your Lordship seems to propose it as such, I shall consider it in that man-

ner, and treat it accordingly; and in the first place, as I hope your Lordship will indulge me the liberty of conversing with you in the stile of a real friend, so you may easily believe it would give me double pain to see you and your freinds balked and disapointed now again, as formerly your brother was. You have no doubt weighed and considered, that though at last tryal you had a competent number of friends of one sort or other, yet considerable alterations have happened here since that time. Some on both sides are gone, particularly of your own freinds, partly represented by minors, and partly by others, whom you would need to be sure of, at least, for or against you; and to the list of our roll have been added a number of new ones since that time, part wherof are abroad, and part at home; and such as are abroad and in your opposition, I wish they may remain where they are. And if you are seriously determined to push and try this affair, I humbly conceive that if you have already declared it, you have rather been too early, as it must incite your adversary to muster up and secure not only his old friends and allies, but also raise a number of new troops, which otherwise, and without seeing you as a commander-in-chief, he possibly would not have done, at least not in such numbers as now he may do; though, at sametime, you can do as he does, if you see cause. And if you are unalterably determined on a tryal, and have not already declared

it, I think you should not neglect, but write to every gentleman whom you have reason to think is or ought to be your friend; among which number, if Sir William Dunbar is one, he should be written to, to correspond with his cousin the Laird of Grange (lately married to Mr. Campbell of Delnies's daughter, and neice to Leathen), that Grange and his brother-in-law may keep themselves steady, free, and independent, till Sir William sees them; and that as those Dunbars are but very few now in number, your Lordship would be glad to see them unite, that they may bear their own proper weight in any society, whether they should be for or against your Lordship's interest.

"It is possible your Lordship has made ane acquisition of new freinds, able and willing to serve and gratifie your Lordship and themselves; and if you are pleased, so am I. For my own share, your Lordship, I believe, knows I have not the abilities of a politician; God Almighty has denied me the talents necessary for those ends, and I don't repine; but if your Lordship is pleased to honour me with your foundation, plan of operations, and hopes of success, I surely will not hurt your interest in thought, word, or deed, and beg you will believe that true regard wherewith I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.,

"ARCHD. DUNBAR."

"LONDON, *May* 10, 1758.

"MY DEAR ARCHIE,—Yours of the 14th of April, in answer to mine of the 3rd, is now lying before me, and the oftener I read it over the more am I convinced of your friendship. I have the satisfaction to find that my ideas and yours hit in more particulars than one; for by Sir William Dunbar's return to mine, he tells me that he was to send a copy of it to you, Grange, and Kilravock. Every word in your letter is most certainly true. Many changes have happened since the last tryal, and that will ever be the case in so long a tract of time. It is a common maxim amongst all good Generals to take the field as earlie as one can. That at least prevents your being told 'I am engaged. Had you spoke sooner it might have been otherwise.' Nay, sometimes one is told 'As you did not bestir yourself sooner, I thought you did not intend to do it at all, and therefore, &c., &c., &c.' In such a case as this, it is impossible to say how things will turn out, untill application is made, and, even then, it is difficult to do more than guess, because of the dubiety of the answers; when people avowedly take a side, it is easie to tell how the bowls will roll. If auxiliary troops of Cossacks and Callmoucks are brought into the play, Pandours and Croats will be found to encounter them. The frequent protestations of regard and friendship I have had from the gentlemen, in the

low country, induce me to put them to the touchstone of sincerity, and, as I mentioned to you before, I will have, at least, the satisfaction upon this occasion to know who are my friends from those who only profess themselves to be so. Those who are really sincere will use their best endeavours to bring all they can along with them. I have got no return from Kirktown, Bishopmill, nor Linkwood. I wrote to Pitgaveny, but I wish my letter has not miscarryed, as I directed it to Elgin instead of Portsoy. Lord Braco pretends to be angry at my giving the preference to your recommendation for Speymouth. I wrote him, for answer, that your letter was dated the 12th of December and his the 27th said month, though this was only seeking a hair to make a tether of. *Tempora mutantur* indeed! I hope when Pittendrich gets into Murray land, his friends will be so kind as to declare openly, and then we shall know upon what ground we tredd. Untill they do that, we must live upon hopes. You will easily guess that your neighbour, Sir Robert, is plumb with me; and Sir Alexander Grant; and I am in great hopes of having the Baron likewise. You will be better able to form a judgment of those in your neighbourhood than I can possibly do at present, until I hear from them. As everybody is put upon his guard, it now lyes in the breast of every gentleman to take what side he pleases. I hope to see you soon. I am, what I ever have been, and that

is, my dear Archie, your most faithful friend and servant,

"MORAY."

The unexpected death of Lord Moray's brother, Colonel Stuart, blasted the political prospects:—

"DARNAWAY, *Oct.* 22, 1760.

"MY DEAR ARCHIE,—I am truly sorry that you have any complaints, and particularly at this season of the year, because there is no chance of a thorough relief until the mild weather sets in. For some time past, neither my body nor mind is so well as I am very sure you wish them. This stroke is the heaviest my family have felt these twenty years; but from these dispensations of providence, tho' our duty call upon us to bear them with patience, our nature almost prompts us to revolt. God's will be done. Amen.

"I never doubted of application being made to you from Castle Grant, because I was informed by a friend of mine he was wrote to. My thoughts have been so unsettled since the fatal blow, that I have not been able to think upon any one plan in life. I leave the answer to your own honest friendly heart; at the same time I could wish that none of my friends were hasty in giving a flat promise.

"All happiness attend you and yours. That you

have the warmest good wishes of all in this family I can assure you of, and that no man can be with more truth and sincerity, my dear Archie, your most devoted humble servant, than MORAY."

James, second Earl of Fife (an Irish Peer), for some time represented the county of Moray in Parliament, but, being created a British Peer, he had to relinquish his seat in the House of Commons. Several of the real freeholders had entered into an "association" to annul the "paper votes" by which his Lordship had carried his election :—

"To Sir ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Duffus, Elgin.

"DUFF HOUSE, *July 12th*, 1790.

"DEAR SIR,—As a neighbour, I hope the late member for the county of Elgin has done away his offiences by retiring, and I hope the next will be more able, I am sure he cannot be more zealous, in serving the country than I was. I waited on you to assure you that I bore no ill-will, and that I only wished my neighbour's spare money might be laid out in planting and cultivating Duffus ; and even if you came not to see me, I shall make personal enquirys after Lady Dunbar and you ; remaining, with much regard, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"FIFE."

The Baronet's reply :—

"DUFFUS, 14*th July* 1790.

"MY LORD,—Being an associator so long, I was surprised to receive your condescending letter of the 12th.

"Your Lordship will know that at the earliest period of my political race, I was, in a manner, pre-engaged by General Grant's procuring a commission for my brother; and since that time I have been fighting with your Lordship, and vindicating my right as a ffreeholder, although, on all occasions, I always declared you were the most proper person to represent the county. Your Lordship's letter being calculated to exact something explicite from me, I go on to tell you that my interferance for General Grant cost me two hundred pounds sterling; and my expence as an associator stood three hundred pounds more.

"I declare to your Lordship that I never received a single favour from Grant or Gordon, and that I was also tricked out of my reimbursement of the three hundred, foresaid, by the finesse, chicane, or, if you please, the address of your agent.

"In this situation I presently stand; but your Lordship may be assured that I consider myself creditor to you in the article of ffriendship, and you may depend on an application from me in these presents. I know well that the foregoing declara-

tion is forward, and perhaps imprudent, nay impudent; but then your Lordship will consider that I have not seen the world for twenty years past, and that your letter encourages me to hope for extraordinary indulgence and favour, since I verily believe none of the Association can produce any testimonial of forgiveness or friendship, from your own hand. I forbear saying even a word of our present member, whom I have seen only once, about two years ago. But I observe to you, under silence, that our votes were no more significant in his case than in your Lordship's. I allwise expect and desire a competition, without which the member cannot know ffrends from ffoes.

"With your Lordship's permission; my two young lads shall wait on you when att Innes, or even at Duff-house. I despair of ever being from home, and I relinquish all ambition, save that of being considered as an honest person, under a quick sense of your Lordship's notice. My Lord, since I have not frequently an opportunity of addressing you, let me say, in a word, that Robert Guthrie, Cullen-born and young, is lately married to a cousin of mine. She is main ugly, but of great ingenuity, and very low in circumstances. He has only a smattering of the writer business, but dresses in taste, writes a noble hand, and figures well. Let me beseech your Lordship to think of these, when all your other petitioners are served, and let me, then,

have it to say that I was instrumental in procuring bread for one single ffamily. Since it was his Majesty's pleasure, and perhaps your own desire, to be created an English Peer, be it mine that you sitt as high in another kingdom, wherein there is neither death, nor marriage, nor change. I have the honour to be, &c., ALEX. DUNBAR."

The Peers of Scotland resent interference in their elections :—

"UPHALL, WEST LOTHIAN, *January* 1770.

"Lord Buchan presents his compliments to the Earl of Erroll, and is sorry he is obliged to acquaint his Lordship that, as the Duke of Grafton had the *audacity*, without the participation of his royall master, to interfeer in his Lordship's election, by writing a letter to the Peers of Scotland (among whom Lord Buchan had not the honour to be one), he cannot give Lord Erroll his vote ; though he is very indifferent about the choice of the Peer, whether now or at any other time."

In the contested election for the county of Aberdeen, in 1786, the Lairds of Skene and Pitfour were the rival candidates. The contest was really a trial of strength between the Gordons and the Earl of Fife ; his Lordship's party succeeded, by a very small ma-

jority, in placing Skene at the head of the poll. "Peer of Irish creation" was Lord Fife; "Lord of the Protestant mob" was Lord George Gordon.

"I sing the election of Skene and Pitfour—
My song shall be sweet though my subject be sour;
I'll tell you what Barons and beauties were there,
And tell you their characters all to a hair.
Derry down, etc.

There was a rich Peer of Irish creation—
A Commoner here, though a Lord of the Nation;
And, because he could vote without favour or fear,
They voted this noble Lord into the chair.

And there was a Lord who had lately succeeded
To a troop of new friends, which he very much needed;
But, this Lord being old, said not much pro or con,
Yet he still shook his head as the voting went on.

There, too, was the Lord of the Protestant mob,
Who came driving like Jehu to help at the job;
And yet, after all, no assistance could grant,
For no oath he would take but the Old Covenant!

And there were some Knights of fame and renown,
With Generals and Colonels, all mustered in town;
For, tho' a red-coat be forbid at elections,
There are colours besides that will suit all complexions.

A Colonel was there from the banks of the Shannon—
He'd been better at home, looking after his cannon;
For five hundred miles he travell'd in vain,
And had nothing to do but to ride back again.

And there was an Englishman married, in haste,
To an heiress that suited him just to his taste;
Yet his right of attendance in Court was not clear,
So they sent him to fiddle and dance, for a year!

And there were the Gordons, of every degree,
As stately and gentle as Gordons should be;
But, how many were true or false to their chief,
Perhaps I could tell, but you won't give belief.

And there were the Duffs, all ranged on one side,
Still true to the Red Cows, whate'er might betide;
Their chief, they were sure, would always prevail,
For ten of majority never can fail.

A Gordon there came some folks to reprove,
For he, now and then, pray'd to a Being above;
But, because he was thought to depend on his Grace,
They found he had pray'd in an unentered place!

A Duff, too, was there, but I cannot well tell
If ever he thought of a heaven or hell;
For, fearing his vote might be cast on that score,
He swore he pray'd none, for a twelvemonth and more!

And there were some parsons, of piety rare,
Who, with reverence, bow'd to the preses's chair;
But O what an honour they are to the cloth,
When, with fervent devotion, they take the trust oath!

And there were some gentlemen of the long robe—
With wigs of all sizes, curl'd, long-tail'd, and bob,—
The carcage had smelt, tho' cold was the weather,
And, therefore, the vultures were gathered together!

And there was some bundles of parchments and writes—
Had the boys but got them, what store of fine kites—
Such as made for the cause, were rub'd up and sustained,
And the rest, they as wisely sent home to be cleaned.

And there was prodigious huzzaings, without;
The walls of the Court-House re-echoed the shout;
While the members, within, had their hopes and their fears,
When they saw how a noble Lord prick'd up his ears!

But to know all was there, your patience would fail,—
Of Misses and Masters, tag-rag and bob-tail,
Who had all come to town with the pious intent
To keep the feast-day on the first day of Lent!

And a joyful day it was, to be sure;
The victuals were good, and the claret was pure;
While the rabble roar'd out, such roaring was never,
With Skene and Lord George, beer and porter for ever!"

XXXI. ECCLESIASTICAL.

MANY an old woman in Scotland has been heard to say that she cared little for the *sense*, provided she got "the *sough* (sound) of the word."

The parishioners of Creich may have been of a different opinion :—

"*At* DORNACH, *the* 31*st of August* 1623.

"Whilk day Mr. Alexander Duff, present titular of the Kirk of Creich, finding himselff altogether unfitt to serve at the said kirk, becaus of his want of the Yrisch (Gaelic) toung, and the whole peopill having no other language, frielie dimittes and overgoes all richt and tittell that he has of the said kirk. Lykeas thir present Synod, in respect of his non-residence at the said kirk, and want of the Yrisch language to serve the same, removes and transportes him from the said kirk and cure thairof. And this present Synod, having a cair for the said Mr. Alexander that he be not altogither castin louse, ordaines that he shall imploy his talent at the Kirk of Kilmalie, at the whilk there is some that has the Scotische language, until the said Mr. Alexander be elswhair planted

at ane uther kirk whair he may fitly serve. And for the mor corroboratione of the said act, and his consent thairto, he has subscryvit the same.

"Extract out of the book of our Synod, the fyfteinth day of November 1623.

(Signed) "MR. ALEXR. CUMING,
"*Cleark to the Synod.*"

Mr. Stuart had not so tender a conscience as the minister of Creich. He was just the man to prosper in those (1688-89) revolutionary times.

"Advice—Comissarie Stuart of Morray to Comissarie Patersone in Rosse:—

"What! are you madd? do you intend to go
And begg e're you subscrive a lyn or two,
And swear as many? you ar void of sense
If you have such a squimish conscience.
But I have sworn already, you may say,
To be a member of another way.
What then? and so have many more you see,
Men both of eminent and low degree:
Think you yourself more wise than those men are?
I'm sure that you ar not so rich, by farr.
Consider, friend, if you forbear to swear,
You lose a place of many pounds by year;
Consider you have neither lands nor rent,
And what you do enjoy may soon be spent.
Likewise you have a numerous family,

Who, if you do not swear, must beggars be;
This is an argument which has prevail'd
With many men, when other topiks fail'd.
But they who, in the art of oaths, have better skill,
Have, for a purge, prescrived this following pill:
Take of new coyn'd distinctions ane ounce,
A pound of the nyce quiddities of dounce,
Three scruples of The Grievance of the Nation,
Two drams of Protestant Equivocation:
Of all, well mixd, compose two pills or one,
And guild them over with Religion;
And this will purge a scrouplous conscience,
As I have found it by experience.
It purg'd me so that I can now digest
The Declaration, Covenant, and Test.
I, when it served to advance my gain,
Jure Divino Bishops did maintain,
Treated Jack Presbiter in ridicule,
Call'd him tub-preacher, puritan, and fool;
And, for to evidence I was no Whigg,
I wh——, and drank, and danc'd the other jigg;
But then I learn'd for to change my coat,
And tune my fiddle to another nott;
Cry'd up the right of Popish princes, and
Stood strictly to ther absolute command.
But, with the tymes, now I am chang'd again,
And learn'd to chant it in another strain.
The Pope I call Beast in the Revelatione;
A Popish prince The Greevance of the Nation;
Bishops I call Supporters of the Wh——,
And helped for to turn them out of door.
My only cry is now—The Cause, The Cause,
Our sweet Religion, Libertys, and Laws;
And, that I may pass for a perfect sanct,

I cry, alace! the broken Covenant.
I never stick at Scripture or tradition;
I'm for religion of the last edition.
I never examine if it be the best,
If that it may advance my interest
I never scruple on't. Let others stray
In the strait passage of the thorny way,
I wil not on my libertys incroach,
ffor I intend to go to heaven in coach.
Let him be worried on a dish of broath,
Who hath not conscience to digest an oath.
I've sworn already, God be praised, The Test,
The New Assurance, also, and the rest
Of those sweet oaths of which our land hath plenty;
And, e're I lose my place, I'll yet swear twenty.
I'll screw my conscience to receive all oaths—
Change my religion as I do my cloathes;
In fyne, ere I should forfeit my estate
I'd swear allegence to Mahomet!"

Spiritual destitution:

"for WILLIAM KING off Newmiln,
"for the presnt at Edinburgh.

"ELGIN, 21 *November* 1689.

"MUCH HONORED,—Our church being now vaccand, throu laying asyd of the Bishop and minister, we intreat, while ye are at Edinburgh, that ye inform your selfe how others in our circumstances are carieng in such caises, and how wee sall behave in order to the planting of the churches; for it is somwhat dificult for us to get ministers to come and preach to us;

wherfor wee would the sooner know what to doe in the matter, and expects your anser and advyce theranent; which will verie much obleidge, Sir, your humble servants,

"THE PROVEST AND BAILLIES OF ELGIN,
"Subscryving be our Clerk, at our comand,
"ROBERT ANDERSON, *Clerk.*

"It is fitt ye supplicat the counsell to get order and warrand to us to choise our owin ministers, for we cannot continow at this rate without preaching."

Five years later than the above:—

"ffor the Much Honored WILLIAM KING,
"of Newmiln, Provost of Elgine,
"ffor present at Edinburgh,
"To the care of John Anderson, wreater ther.

"ELGINE, 14 *December* 1694.

"MUCH HONORED,—As to our procedure in order to the calling a minister, wee mett with the Landward Heretors, Town Counsell, and Elders, and, at our first meeting, wee sent thrie of our number to speak with Mr. fforbes theranent, and to take pains upon him for that effect. But Mr. fforbes refused and declyned to be our minister, and told, positively, that he would not accept of our call; whereupon wee keept a second meeting, and wee lited severall ministers, and then (by plurality of voices) we concluded

to call Mr. Thomsone (who was supplying our vaicencie when ye went south), and Mr. James Oseburne (who was one of the members of the Committee that sat here in summer last), and we oppointed Loggie, Baillie Innes, and Clerk Munro to go to the presbetrie of fforres, to accquaint them therewith, and to take their advyce, in order to the forming and prosecuting of there call; but, when they had spoke with the presbetrie therof, they got no satisfactory anser, but only the presbetry insinuate to them, first, that before we had votted for to call any minister, we ought to have had one of the presbetry present at our meeting; and, second, we could not expect to get Mr. Oseburne, because he is already called to Aberdeene, nor Mr. Thomson, becaus he is tender and valletudinary, and so not fitt for such a charge; and, upon these grounds, were not free to give us any farder advyce anent prosecutione of the said call. Whereupon wee called another meeting, this day, for advysing what methods to take with the presbetry, and anent the forsaid call, or any other; but neither heritor nor elder keeped the samen, but, allenarly, the Baillies and one or tuo of the Counsell; and, therefore, wee intreate ye may considder therof, and send us your advyse theranent, ffor wee stand in great need of it. As for this year's vaiceand stipend, wee are plagued with Mr. Turnbull (who has already sold all the tynd sheawes), to give him up the decreets of locality, and rentall of the tynd

bolls; and he has charged us with horning for that effect. Your bedfellow and her young sone (who is baptized Alexander) are both in health. So, wishing you good health and ane safe journey home, wee continue, much honoured, your most obleidged servants,

"THE MAGISTRATES OF ELGIN.

"Subscrived at their command by

"GEO. CHALMER, *Clerk.*

"All your family and friends are weill; and our inhabitants have all payed their pollmoney, and what farder occurrs we shall give you accompt."

James Gadderer, Bishop of Aberdeen, a prelate possessing great influence, drew up, and introduced into the Service of the Scotch Episcopal Church, that form of "The Communion Office" which has been objected to by many members of the Church of England.

A burning heart, with the sacred monogram I.H.S., pierced by a cross, and having, on the surrounding ribbon, "*Amor meus Crucifixus,*"[1] is the beautiful device on the Bishop's seal:—

"To WILLIAM KING of Newmill, Esquire,
"At Elgin.

"FOCHABERS, *August 4th*, 1726.

"DEAR WORTHY SIR,—Tho' I have not much spare time, and am ready to leave this place on my way

[1] My love crucified.

homeward, yet I cannot proceed without making some acknowledgement of your civilities, first and last. For you, Sir, and my other friends at Elgin have distinguished yourselves in your friendship and respect for me: all I shall say is, that if it was as much in my power as it is in my inclination, my returns should keep pace with the obligations you lay upon me. You, Sir, have very much refreshed my spirit, by agreeing to my advice as to your future conduct with respect to my worthy brother, Mr. Gordon, your pastor, who is well qualified to direct and assist you in your most important concerns. Your example will much strengthen his hands in the work of the holy ministry, as being the most considerable in his congregation for parts, influence, and fortune, which I hope you are so good as to employ for God's glory and the service of his Church. As we are united in principle, so ought we to be in affection and charity, that with one mind, and one heart and mouth, we may glorify God, and be glorified together.

"I took notice to you of the incompetency of the salary of your minister, and I cannot but recommend to you and to the other worthy managers, to take it into your serious consideration; and I doubt not but you will easily find ways and means, without being too burdensome to any, to raise it to a comfortable maintenance for him, by letting the seats of the meeting-house at reasonable rates, and a voluntary stenting

of yourselves, according to your respective abilities and good inclinations; and to set apart the weekly collections for the relief of the poor, who, I am sorry to hear it, have of late years been very much neglected.

"I beg you will make my respectful service acceptable to your worthy relatione, and to my other friends with you. I heartily pray for you all, recommending you to the protection, favour, and blessings of Almighty God, and I am, with a particular regard, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

"JA. GADDERAR,
"*Bishop of Aberdeen.*

"*P.S.*—I assure you, Sir, it was not Mr. Gordon, but one of yourselves, that prompted me in what I write in relation to him. Adieu."

Baptismal regeneration :—

"Magdalen, naturall daughter to James King and Janet Cumming, was, as born within the visible Church (without regard to the said parents), the 4th of September jajvijst and thirty-two years (1732), baptized by me, ALEXR. YOUNGSON, *Minister.*"

A vacancy having occurred in the Kirk of Duffus, June 1736, a dispute arose between Sir Robert Gordon

of Gordonston (acting for the Duke of Gordon then a minor) and Archibald Dunbar of Newton, as to the right of patronage. The claim of each party was laid before the Synod of Moray, who decided in favour of Mr. Dunbar; a decision which, on appeal to the General Assembly, was confirmed. The correspondence on this subject embraces letters from the celebrated Simon, Lord Lovat, and there is one, of particular interest, from Ludovic Brodie, W.S., who describes how the clergy were feasted by the rival claimants.

Henrietta, Duchess of Gordon, to Mr. Dunbar, who eventually presented the Rev. John Bower:—

"Gordon Castle, *June* 27, 1736.

"Sir,—I understand the minister of Duffus dyed, Saturday last, and am informed there is one, Mr. William Collie, presently helper to Mr. Hugh Anderson, minister at Drainie, ane honest sensible man, and weel known to the circumstances of the parish of Duffus, who, it is thought, would be a very fit successor to the deceased. If you have no particular objection against him, I shall desire the favour of your interest in his behalf. My son's ffactor, Doctor Stuart, will meet and commune with you upon this matter, and concurr with you in such joint measures as will be most expedient for this end and the good of the parish. Wee are, Sir, your assured friend to serve you, H. Gordon."

Reply to the Duchess of Gordon's letter :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—I had the honour of your Grace's letter, of the twenty-seventh June, in favours of Mr. William Collie, with whom I have but very little acquaintance; but, having occasion to see him at the burial of my deceast freind and minister of this parish, he told me with a great deal of honesty and sincerity (which I am not to doubt of), that he never expected to be a successor to the defunct, he never thought, he never heard, nor did he know, directly or indirectly, any manner of application made or to be made for him in that matter by any person whatsoever.

"It is yet too early to think of any successor, as the defunct's relict has a legal title to the current half-year's stipend of cropt 1736. And, as my nighbour, Sir Robert Gordon, is but unkind to me, in regard he has been pleased, for some years past, to cast those lands into ley, out of which his share and proportion of this stipend always was and ought to be paid, and to the teinds of which lands I, as patron, have undoubted right, (and as I am, therby, deprived of this benefit, the whole, to a trifle, of this stipend falls upon me, which, as it is no less, by decreet of modification, than one hundred and twenty-eight bolls bear, three hundred and fifty merks of money, with sixty merks for communion elements yearly, is a very heavie burden

upon me), if I should find out some freind of my own sufficiently qualified for this charge, and acceptable to others as well as to me, I am hopeful your Grace would neither think it offensive nor unreasonable that I should give any interest I have, in favours of such a man, though, I assure your Grace, I would neither present nor recommend my brother to the parish, unless he was indued with all the qualifications necessary for a minister thereof.—I remain, &c.

"ARCHD. DUNBAR."

Lord Lovat's letters are written on gilt-edged paper, and enclosed in envelopes :—

"To the Honourable ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esqr.,
"At his house at Duffus.

"BEAUFORT, 26*th March* 1737.

"DEAR SIR,—I had the honour of your letter by your express, late Thursday night, but, as I have been out of order since the beginning of this month, and that yesterday was my post day, it was impossible for me to answer your letter till this day.

"I am exceeding glad to know that you and your lady are well, and having enquired at the bearer if you had children, he tells me that you have a son, which gives me great pleasure, and I wish you and your lady much joy of him, and that you may have many more, for they will be the nearest relatives I have of any Dunbars in the world, except your father's

children; and my relation to you is not at a distance, as you are pleased to call it, it is very near, and I have not such a near relation betwixt Spey and Ness; and you may assure yourself that I will always behave to you and yours as a relation ought to do; and I beg leave to assure you and your lady of my most affectionat regards, and my Lady Lovat's, and my young ones, your little cousins.

"I am very sorry that you are oppressed, but I am surprised at nothing of that kind that comes from that airt. You may freely depend upon all the assistance in my power, and I believe I have as much to say with the ministers of that Synod as any one man that you can write to. I have three particular friends, beyond Elgin, that I hope will be useful to you, and that I will strongly solicite for that purpose; that is old Mr. Gilchrist, and young Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. Sim of Mortlach, who are three pretty fellows, and they have a great deall to say in the presbyterys that they are in. I shall send my letters to you, to be delivered to them when you think it proper; and as to the presbyterys of Inverness and Abernethy of Strathspey, I shall have as much to say there as most men, and I shall solicite them all, and send them a copy of your letter, which describes the affair better than I could tell it; in short, I shall leave no stone unturned, in my power, to serve you. My cousin, young Achnagern, is with me here; and Mr. Rose, the minister

of Nairn, was born in Achnagern's land, and has a dependence upon him, and I have begged of my cousin to solicite him strongly in your favours, which I hope will have a good effect; and I make no doubt but you will carry your affair at the synod. I am sure I shall use all my endeavours for that effect, more than if it was for a settlement in the parish that I live in. You may expect letters from me for the two Mr. Gilchrists and Mr. Sim in eight or ten days, and I will send an express with letters to all my friends of the presbytery of Inverness and Strathspey, and send a copy of your letter in every one of my own letters, since it is the best account I can give of the matter. I am sorry that our cousin, Bailie Robertson, is so much concerned about his late loss that he is not in condition to go about for you; however, I think you should write to him, for you know he is an active pretty fellow.

"I beg you give my most humble duty to your honest father and his family; and I am, with a very sincere esteem and respect, dear Sir, your most affectionate cousin, most obedient and most humble servant, LOVAT.

"I will write to my friend Dalrachanie, and to my other allys in Strathspey, to ride about for you, on my account, among all the ministers in that country, and I will write, myself, to every one of them that I am acquainted with."

"BEAUFORT, *9th Aprile* 1737.

"DEAR COUSIN,—This moment I got your express from Inverness, and I wish you had done me the honour to come out this morning, that we might concert matters about your minister, since I have now the matter at heart as much as you have, in order to serve you. I beg you may do me the honour to come out, to-morrow morning, with my cousin, Bailie Robertson, and dine with me. I offer my dear Tom my most sincere respects. I am heartily sorry for his loss,[1] and if I had been in condition to go abroad, I would have gone to her burial, without a call. I have been writing, these three days past, to severall ministers about your affair; and if it could do you service, I would write to all the ministers in Scotland, that I am acquainted with. I have written the inclosed two lines to Mr. M'Bean, and other two lines to my cousin, Mr. Fraser. I cannot attack Mr. Baillie of Inverness, because I am informed that he is, already, on the other side of the question; in short, if you will be so good as to come here, we shall concert what is to be done, so far as I have interest; for you may assure yourself that I am, without reserve, with a sincere esteem and respect, my dear cousin, your most obedient and most humble servant, LOVAT."

[1] Thomas Robertson, bailie of Inverness, was a member of the Inshes family; he had lost his wife.

"BEAUFORT, *Aprile 9th*, 1737.

"DEAR SIR,—I did expect to have had the honour to see you in this house, when you was at Inverness, and I was a little surprised when I did not see you nor hear from you, after I sent you my letters for Mr. H. M'Bean and Mr. Fraser, but I suppose you have gone away in a great hurry. I beg leave to assure you, and your lady and young son, of my most affectionate respects, and my Lady Lovat's, and my young ones, your cousins. I have sent you, enclosed, three letters for three as pretty fellows, in my opinion, as is of the clergy, and they are my three intimate friends, and I am very sure they will serve me in any affair that is not against their conscience. You will be so kind as to send them the letters, or deliver them out of your own hand, with a copie of your case. I find your adverse party have been very busy making great interest against you everywhere, but I believe that the final decision must be by the General Assembly, where I will use my utmost endeavours to do you all the service in my power. I have written to all the ministers of my acquaintance in the presbytery of Inverness, and in the neighbouring presbyterys of Strathspey and Badenoch, and sent them a copie of your first letter to me. You may assure yourself of any service in my power, for I am, with unalterable esteem and respect, dear Sir, your most affectionate cousin, and most obedient humble servant,

"LOVAT."

"BEAUFORT, 16*th April* 1737.

"DEAR SIR,—I had the honour of your letter, with the state of your case as to the settlement of your minister. I do assure you that, in all my life, I never took so much pains in any ecclesiastick affair, and if Mr. Bowar was my brother I would do no more for him. I wrote to every minister, of my acquaintance, betwixt this and Keith. I had favourable answers from most of them, and I had a letter last night from my good friend Dalrachanie, who is to be at Forres as a ruling elder; he gives me good encouragement from the ministers of Strathspey, and, as he is married to my Lord Elches's sister, I am sure you will find him very assisting. I have beged of Mr. Thompson, who delivers you this letter, to let you know the dispositions of all the ministers of his particular acquaintance; he has promised me to be for your man if it is not directly against his conscience. I do not doubt but you will carry your affair at the synod. I wish you good success at the General Assembly. I have some leading men of the Church, that are in the first posts in the nation, who, I think, are the prettiest men in the Church, who are my very good friends; and when you think it necessary that I should write to them, I shall do it in the strongest terms that I can think of to serve you.

"I offer you, and your lady and son, my most affectionate respects and my Lady Lovat's; and I am, with

a very particular esteem, and a very sincere regard and attachment, my dear Sir, your most affectionate cousin, and most obedient humble servant,

"LOVAT."

Mr. Brodie's report:—

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esq. of Newton, Elgin.

"EDINBURGH, 20 *May* 1737.

"SIR,—The appeal about the settlement of the parish of Duffus was, yesterday, determined, after a very long and full hearing which lasted from near twelve till five o'cloak at night, in favours of Mr. Bower. The votes were, for affirming the sentence of the synod, a hundred and twenty-two; not affirming, about thirty-two; nonliquots, about twenty; and, for all this plurallity upon your side, there was never a call wherein greater pains was taken than Sir Robert used against you. His Lady went to the west country; but he himself stayed in town, went and visited the Commissioner, made himself apparently very great with him, and addresst all the members personally, whether acquainted with them or not, with the greatest earnestness. He was, since the Assembly sat down, always in the forenoons travelling amongst them; and I believe his great assurance did him no service in the cause.

"Mr. Geddes left Lord Elchies at Aberdeen, and

came up here himself, and did all was possible for Mr. Bower. Your friend, Mrs. Peggy Dunbar, her sister, and Mr. Baillie, were very active for you, especially Mrs. Dunbar, who went through all her acquaintances, members of the Assembly, and engaged a multitude of ladys in your favours, to whom she destributed above a hundred cases, and was as anxious and carefull about this matter as she could have been in any of the greatest importance. She had a multitude of ministers every day at tea with her, particularly Mr. Gordon of Alloa, who, notwithstanding the letter sent him, and all she could say, was strongly your opposite. Sir Robert kept open table at Mrs. Herdman's for the clergy always, at dinner; and they were bidden resort there, for breakfast, and call for what they pleased, on his account. We, on the other hand, invited and intertained as many ministers as we could find, for three or four successive nights, at supper in a tavern, which comes to no small expens; but since so much hath been wared on this cause, and now that it was to receive a final decision, I thought it was a pity to lose for this. Mr. Bower's personal acquaintance got him almost all the members for Fife, and some for Perth. I wrote to Provost Hay of Aberdeen, who got us Professor Lumsden who spoke strenuously, Provost Stewart (a ruling elder), and Mr. Hay, minister at Crimon. Lord Lyon wrote to the Commissioner, to Mr. Gordon of Alves, to Mr. Win-

chester, &c. Mr. Winchester was of good service to your cause. I also spoke to Mr. Gordon very roundly; but he was immovable, and, with Squair, were constant attendants of Sir Robert's, and strong sollicitors among the ministers. The express came very timeously here, on Wednesday night, with the certificate and ministers' declaration about your being qualified, which was the strongest argument they had against you. Wee concealed the certificate of declaration till the cause was pled, and Sir Robert's lawyers having spoke a great deal upon it. In answering their debate, Mr. Ffraser's certificate was produced, and read in open Assembly. In the reply for Sir Robert, his lawyers pled everything that was derogatory to Mr. Ffraser's character, and produced not only a certificate from Burdsyards,[1] absolutely bearing that you had never been qualified by him or his substitutes; they also produced a complaint of Thomas Watson's before the session against James Fraser, with two wrong extracts of the fiars and the Lords' proceedings ther-

[1] The original certificate from Robert Urquhart of Burdsyards, Sheriff-Depute of the shire of Elgin and Forres, is among these papers. It "certifies and declares that Archibald Dunbar, younger of Newton, never did quality" to Government, before him or his substitute, since his accession to his estates; yet it is certified by the two ministers of Elgin (Rev. Lachlan Shaw and Rev. Mr. Irvine), that they had read in the Sheriff-Court book that Mr. Dunbar had so qualified himself before the said Robert Urquhart, and that they had seen his signature to the customary oaths, on a parchment in the hands of the Sheriff-Clerk; and that he had truly subscribed the same.

upon, which they had sent an express for to the house where Mr. Watson was, that he might order his servant to deliver them. The lawyer for you, to disprove these, insisted that the clerk was the proper officer in law, and produced the certificate by the Ministers, Provost, and Baillie of Elgin, which being read in open Assemblie, did fully convince the members that the certificate produced by Burdsyards was false. Sir Robert had for lawyers, Mr. Archibald Murray, Mr. Michael Menzies, and Mr. Charles Gordon. I had imployed only, for you, Mr. Patrick Haldane; and could get no other fit lawyer in town to add to him. I gave him, for drawing the case, and, at another time, for making remarks on this case, and for his attendance in the Assembly, six guineas. I must say he did acquit himself very handsomely and to advantage. Mr. Gordon of Alves was the first of the clergy that spoke against you, very warmly, for upwards of an hour, and took great offence at a passage, of the remarks, reflecting upon him and the Committee for Moderation, as partial for refusing sixteen to sign by proxy at the Moderation without any just cause. He said all he could in his defence, as if he had been preaching, and sweat heartily at it; but his vindication of himself, and all he could say, had no influence. Then Mr. Squair spoke, but I never heard him speak so ill; what he said was perplexed and confused, scarcely intelligible. Next to him Mr. Miln and Mr.

Syme of Mortlich. Mr. Miln spoke long; but Mr. Syme spoke, though to very good purpose, but short, because at this time the Assembly were wearied and anxious to have the cause determined. The Synod of Murray being put out, except the Laird of Grant and Duff of Crombie, who, being absent from the division, were allowed to stay in, there was then a great contest about the state of the vote. It carryed 'Affirm the sentence of the Synod of Murray or Not?' Grant voted 'Proceed;' Mr. Crombie 'Affirm.' Sir Robert, while the Synod of Murray and the parties were out, intertained with a glass of wine some of his opposites, such as Mr. Haldon, Mr. Syme, &c., in a tavern; but when partys were called in, to hear the sentence intimat to them, Sir Robert, being informed that he had lost the cause by so great a majority, did not return to the Assembly to hear the interloquiter published, and, I believe, will not be at the Commissioner's levee this day, as he usually was before.

"This is a long narrative of the proceedings; much more might be said upon it, but I shall send you doubles of the prints, on both sides; and for further information I remitt you to the ministers when they come home. It was moved in Assembly to write a letter of apology to the Duchess of Gordon (who had wrote a great many letters to several of the members of the Assembly), in name of the Assembly, and was agreed to; but whether upon second thought they will

write this letter or not, I know not; the thing is of no great importance to you. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, LUD. BRODIE.

"*P.S.*—You should return letters of thanks to Mrs. Dunbar and Mr. Baillie, and separately acknowledge the favours; also to Lord Lyon and Mr. Winchester, &c. I shall send you an extract of the Assembly's sentence, by next; and, instead of the ten pounds you designed, you must remit at least twenty pounds, per first."

Sir Robert Gordon never forgave Mr. Bower his success:—

"To Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, younger
" of Newton, att Duffus.

"MANSE OF DUFFUS, 1*st Septr.* 1740.

"SIR,—You may remember I waited off you, a day or two after Sir Robert had been here, and shewed you the paper he had write anent what his tennants were resting, and told you he threatned me by calling me, several times, a Lyar, and that his doer att Edinburgh had said I was a Fool in taking out a caption against him, at random, as he accounted it. I was then, you may remember, very uneasie with the remainder of the cholliak, I had been under att Rothes, and not able to endure either his threats or long com-

pany; and, to be free of him, I wrote a sort of letter to him, wherein I declared, that though I had caused Evan Macbain, messenger, intimate to him the caption I had against him and the rest of the heritors for my stipends that were unpayed; yet I designed not to execute that caption against him or the other heritors, till the Lords should give sentence anent a locality. This was the contents of the letter he gott, as, when it is seen, it will show. I shall be heartily sorrow if it any wise prejudge you; I can assure I never designed it, nor, by no threats, would have been driven to it, if I had thought so.—I am with all regard, Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

"Jo:. Bower."

On the death of Mr. Bower, in 1748, several candidates applied for the kirk. One offered to marry "any particular friend or relation;" another promised "to demit" when required by the patron:—

"To Archibald Dunbar of Newton, Esq.,
"at Duffus.

"Manse of Duffus, *March* 8, 1748.

"Sir,—It is very reasonabel that you should please your self, as well as the parish of Duffus, in the choice of a minister, so I am sensibel that applications have been and are making to you, as patron, by several

candidates to fill that vacant church; and, if ye will be pleased to prefer me, by granting a presentation in my favours, so as I may be settled before Michaelmas next, which will entitle me to that half-year's stipend next after expiration of the ann. at Whitsunday first, then, and in that case, I shall hold this lasting favour of your goodwilling, with more grateful acknowledgments than are usually paid, during all the days of my life. And as ye may have necessary use for sequestrating the first half-year's stipend, above-mentioned, for any particular pious use or other just intention of your own, I hereby promise and oblige myself, after ingathering of the same, to grant you my bond for the value, bearing interest and payable yearly, in such manner, and for such use and behoof as you shall be pleased to appoint, either for the encouragement of a schoolmaster, or any other use, so as I shall be no more than the debtor, borrower, and user of the said principal sum, for payment of the ordinary legal annual rent, till such time as I shall think myself in condition, and judge it proper for me, to pay up the same, so as that it may be lent out upon interest to any other person for the uses you may intend. And if ye shall judge it proper to bestow any particular friend or relation of yours upon me as my wife, I also hereby promise not only to keep my affections free, but also, with God's assistance, to accept of her, preferably to any other person whatever, as my future

spouse; and for this effect I also hereby promise to take and re-enter (at least) the twenty pound sterling class in the Widow's funds, as the same is established by Act of Parliament; and I shall always consider that, along with your relation, you have also given me one thousand pounds Scots yearly to maintain her. These concessions and promises as they are cheerfully and voluntarily made, with a sincere and faithful intention of being performed, so I leave them with what else you judge proper to be added, to your serious perusal and consideration; and, in the meantime, I beg they may be secreted from the world.—I am, Sir, your very humble servant, A. B."

Extract from a letter from Brodie of Brodie. "Spynie" was grandfather of Elisabeth, last Duchess of Gordon :—

"London, *April 9th.*

"I hear Mr. Bower is past recovery; so, if he dies, I recomend James Brodie to you, as a man cut out to your own mind—a good preacher, and a modest, civil, obliging, obedient fellow, with whom you can be quite easy; nay, you cannot find such a man for your purpose in the island. Nay, further, Spynie and I can become bound he shall demit whenever you are tired of him.

"Accept of all our kind compliments to you, Nellie, and the bairns; and believe me, yours faithfully,

"ALEXR. BRODIE.

"The doing of this would have no other bad consequence than piquing the Laird of Gordonstown."

Two certificates addressed to the patron, in favour of the Rev. Alexander Murray, the successful candidate. Mr. Godsman was a Roman Catholic priest.

"ACHANASY, *June 5th*, 1748.

"SIR,—Being told that Mr. Alexander Murray, some time ago helper in the parish of Keith, is by his enemies accused of having informed against the poor gentlemen in distress after the battle of Culloden, I, who lived in the same parish, and was in distress, do certify that he was so averse from such ways of doing that, as far as it consisted with his own safety, he was willing to aid or assist them; so that he is aspersed most maliciously, and without any grounds, by his enemies; and you may have this for a certain truth. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"ALEXANDER GODSMAN."

"KEITH, *June 7th*, 1748.

"SIR,—Though we have not the honour of your acquaintance, yet justice to Mr. Murray's injured

character, who, we hear, is represented to you as an ill-natured man and a notorious informer against those in distress after the battle of Culloden (and especially against us and Mr. Simpson, who is at present out of the country), hath obliged us to trouble you with this, assuring that although we had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the King's forces, or at least to suffer by them, and altho' we are conscious to ourselves that if Mr. Murray had been such a man as he is represented, he had cause of resentment, yet he was so far from informing, or taking the advantage of our distress, that, so far as his interest could goe, and safety permitt, he was usefull to us; and we can farther assure that Mr. Simpson looked upon him as the chief instrument of his liberation; and instead of being in any shape an ill-natured man, we always found him most agreeable, and, in every thing, to act suitable to his character. As we find his name hath been so unjustly traduced, we think it a piece of material justice, so far as we can, to vindicate him from these malicious and invidious aspersions; which we hope you will be so good as excuse from, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

"WILL. PATERSON.
WILLIAM STODHART."

We have no means of knowing how Sir Robert Gordon behaved to Mr. Murray, but the reverend gentleman, in January 1751, thus informed the patron of the Baronet's state of health : —

"There has been for some time past a good deal of sickness amongst the country people here, and severals are daily dieing, so that we sometimes bury at the rate of three a-day. Your friend Sir Robert, I am told, was like to have gone to the Elisian fields, but has so far recovered as to be able to thrash John Gow's wife for traveling on his forbidden ground. I am, dear Sir, your most obliged and humble servant,

"ALEXR. MURRAY."

XXXII. WITCHES.

As a belief in witchcraft long prevailed in Scotland, we are tempted to give some papers, showing how, in 1704-5, the Magistrates and the Minister of Pittenweem disgraced themselves.

"*Unto the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesties Privy Counsell,*

"The Magistrats and Toun Counsell of Pittenweem, and Minister and Kirk Session theirof

"*Humblie Sheweth,*

"That wher their being att present a great many malifices committed upon the person of Patrick Mortoun, son to Patrick Mortoun, smith in Pittenweem, by severall witches now in prison there, wherof the greatest part have already confessed to us their guilt in tormenting the said Patrick, and of their compact with the devill, and renounceing their baptism, wee humbly crave liberty to give your Lordships the following representation of the matter of ffact, to the effect your Lordships may grant a commission, to

such as your Lordships shall think fitt, to take tryall of the persons who have confessed, and others against whom there are not only presumptions of guilt but lykwise a clear probation readie to be adduced.

"The matter of fact, in short, is as follows:—In the beginning of March last, the said Patrick Mortoune, about sixteen years of age, and free of any knowen vice, being imployed by his ffather to make some naills to a ship belonging to one of the merchants in Pittenweem, when he was working in his ffather's smiddie, one Beatrix Laing, who is one of these who have confessed, desired him to make some naills ffor her, which he modestly refused, in regard he had been already imployed to make the náills ffor the ship, which were in haste, and could not abide any delay. Upon which answer Beatrix did shew a great deall of discontent, and went away, threatning to be revenged, which did somewhat ffrighten him, because he knew she was under a bad ffame, and reputed ffor a witch of a long time. The next day, when he was passing the door of her house, he observed a timber vessell with some water and a fire coall in it, att the door, which made him apprehend that it was a charme layd ffor him, and the effects of her threatning; and immediately he was seased with such a weakness in his limbs that he could hardly stand or walk, and continued in a languishing condition till the first of May last; and the phisitians were

imployed ffor his recovery, yet no means they could use had any effect, but still grew worse, having no appetite, and his bodie strongely emacerated.

"About the beginning of May his caice altered to the worse, by haveing such strange and unusuall fitts as did astonish all onlookers. His belly, att sometime, was distended to a great height; at other tymes his breast and his back were so distended, that the bones, both of his back and breast, did ryse to a prodigious height, and suddenly fell; and in the mean tyme his breathing was like to the blowing of a bellowes; att other times his bodie became rigide and inflexible, in so much that neither his armes nor legs could be bowed or moved by any strength, tho' frequently tryed; and all his senses benumned, and yet his pulse in good order. Att some tyme his head turned quite about, or to his shoulders, and no strength able to turne it back or repone it; and was many tyme in griveous agonies, and sometimes in soonds; att other tymes his toungue drawen back in his throatt, especiallie when he wes telling who were his tormentors; and when either the magistrats or minister did bring in any of these women, whom he had discovered to be his tormentors, before they came within the door, he cryed out his tormentors were present, and named them; and tho' severalls present did cover his face, and caused severall women touch him (besides those he discovered to be his tormentors) by turnes, yet,

when these did touch him, upon whom he made no complaint, no effect followed; but upon the approach and touch of these whom he complained of, his agonies increased, and cryed out his tormentors were present.

"The poor man has bein in this condition since the beginning of May last, and continues to be so, haveing very short intervalls; and his condition is much about the same with that of Bargarran's daughter in the west.

"Their are seven imprisoned, viz., Beatrix Laing, Isobell Adam, Nicolas Lawson, and Jane Corseitt, Thomas Brown, Margaret Wallace, and Margaret Jack. The first ffour of these have confessed their being guiltie of a compact with the devil, renunceing their baptisme, and tormenting the said Patrick Mortoun, upon ane examination by us, the Magistrats and Minister, in the Tolbuith of Pittenweem; and the other three are not only loaded by presumptions but fyled by the conplents, as not only guiltie of witchcraft but lykewayes of the malefecis upon the said Patrick Mortoun.

"And seing there is here in the discoveries alreadie made, as to ffour of the imprisoned, a plaine confession of there being guiltie of witchcraft and of the malefeices above represented upon the said Patrick Mortoun, and that *constat de corpore delicti;* and lykewayes, that the rest are loaded with presump-

tions and delated by the complents as guilty, with themselfes, of witchcraft and tormenting of the said Patrick; as also, seing it would be a great deal of expence to bring so many witnesses, as will be necessary to prove the different and distinct points that falls under probation, ffor convicting of the fornamed persons, and that the matter will be made more clear than if the same were cognosied here before the Lord of Justiciary,

"May it therfor please your Lordships, in consideration of the premisses, to grant warrand and commission to such gentlemen or others, that live in and about the place, as your Lordships shall think fitt, to take cognition and tryall in this matter, and to determine therin by a Justiciary power from your Lordships, as has been frequently done in such cases, according to justice; and your Lordships' servants will ever pray.

"*Beatrix Laing's Confession before the Magistrats and Minister of Pittenweem.*

"23 MAY 1704.

"Wherin she acknowledges that she was angry at Patrick Mortoune—the person who is tormented—for refusing her nails, and that she designed to revenge it of him by useing the charm of the coall in the water, and that the devill was with her, when she

used the charm, and appeired to her first in the likness of a dog, and then in the likeness of a boy, and said to her that he would help her to destroy the lad; in order to which she made a pictur, to torment the lad, of whyt wax, and that there was none with her at the makeing of it but Nicolas Lawson, and that she did putt pinns unto; and did engadge with the devill about twelve years since, and the caus that moved her to engadge was that she should have success in her merchandise, and that he appeared to her at that tyme in the likeness of a litle man, and the first thing he desyred of her was to renunce her baptisme, which accordingly she did; and acknowledges that she got the devill's mark in her shoulder, which was very painfull at the tyme.

"*The Confessione of Nicolas Lawson, aneother of the Witches.*

"She acknowledges that she was at the makeing of the pictur, wherwith Patrick Mortoun was tormented, and acknowledges that she put in only ane pin, and there was about twelve pins in it, and that she did renunce her baptism at her first meeting with the devill, for which he promised her a good milk cow, but he never gave it; and likewayes, acknowledges that the devill apperred to her since she came to prisone, which was upon Saturday night, the twen-

tieth of May; and that it was a long time since she engadged in the devill's service; and that she was likewayes at the meeting with the devill in Alexander M'Grigory's house, and that ther wer present with her, Beatrix Laing, Janet Corfortt, Thomas Broun, and Isobell Adam, and some strangers, that she knew not; and that the same Thomas Broun did play to them on a pype.

"*The Confession of Isobell Adam, ancother of the Witches.*

"Confesses that about a fourtnight after Mertimess she came to Beatrix Laing's, and that she saw a litle black man with a hatt and black cloathes, sitting at the board end, and Beatrix said 'Heir is a gentleman that will fie yow, if you will not fie with me;' upon which she engadged, and the devill kissed her, and told her that he knew she was discontent with her lot, and that in his service she should get riches as much as she could wish; and that upon New Yeir day therafter, the devill appeired to her in Thomas Adam's house, and ther she renunced her baptisme voues; and likewayes acknoledges that she was in M'Grigor's house with Beatrix Laing, Nicolas Lawson, Janet Corseitt, and Thomas Broun, upon a designe to strangle the said M'Grigor."

The unhappy fate of one of the reputed witches is thus described in a letter from a gentleman in Fife:—

"*Febr.* 5, 1705.

"SIR,—I doubt not of your being exceedingly surprized with this short and just account, I give you, of a most barbarous murder, committed in Pittenweem, the 30th of January last. One Peter Morton, a blacksmith in that town, after a long sickness, pretended that witches were tormenting him; that he did see them, and know them; and, from time to time, as he delated such and such women to be witches, they were, by order of the magistrates and minister of Pittenweem, apprehended as such, to a very considerable number, and put into prison. This man, by his odd postures and fits, which seemed to be very surprising at first, wrought himself into such a credit with the people of the place, that unless the Earl of Rothes, our Sheriff, had discovered his villany, and discouraged that practice, God knows how fatal it might have proved to many honest families of good credit and respect. Sir, however, at first many were deceived, yet now all men of sense are ashamed for giving any credit to such a person. But how hard it is to root out bad principles, once espoused by the rabble, and how dangerous a thing to be at their mercy, will appear by the tragical account, I give you, of one of these poor women, Janet Corphar.

"After she was committed prisoner to the tolbooth, upon a suspicion of her being a witch, she was well guarded with a number of men, who, by pinching her and pricking her with pins, keept her from sleep many days and nights, threatning her with present death, unless she would confess herself guilty of witchcraft; which at last she did. This report spreading abroad, made people curious to converse with her upon the subject, who found themselves exceedingly disappointed. The Viscount of Primrose, being in Fife, occasionally inclined to satisfy his curiosity in this matter; the Earl of Kellie, my Lord Lyon, the Laird of Scots Tarves, and the Laird of Randerston, were with his lordship in Pittenweem. Three of the number went to the tolbooth and discoursed her; to whom she said, that all that she had confessed, either of herself, or her neighbours, were lies, and cried out 'God forgive the minister;' and said he had beat her one day with his staff, when she was telling him the truth. They asked her how she came to say anything that was not true. She cried out 'Alas! alas! I behoved to say so, to please the minister and the bailies;' and in the meantime she beged, for Christ's sake, not to tell that she had said so, else she would be murdered. Another time, when the Laird of Glenagies and Mr. Bruce of Kinross were telling her she needed not deny what they were asking her, for she had confessed as much as would infallibly burn her, she cried

out 'God forbid!'—and to one of the two, she said that from which he might rationally conclude she insinuat she had assurance, from the minister, her life should not be taken.

"A little before harvest, Mr. Ker of Kippilaw, a Writer to the Signet, being in Pittenweem, Mr. Robert Cook, Advocate, went with him to prison to see this poor woman. Mr. Cook, among other questions, asked her if she had not renounced her baptism to the devil. She answered she never renounced her baptism but to the minister. These were her words; what she meant by them I know not. The minister having got account of this from Mr. Cook, he sent for her, and in presence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Ker in the church, he threatned her very severely, and commanded the keeper to put her in some prison, by her self under the steeple, lest (as he said) she should pervert those who had confessed. The keeper put her into a prison in which was a low window, out of which it was obvious that anybody could make an escape, and accordingly she made her escape that night.

"Next day, when they missed her, they made a very slight search for her, and promised ten pound Scots to any body that would bring her back.

"Mr. Gordon, minister of Leuchars, hearing she was in his parish, eight miles distant from Pittenweem, caused apprehend her, and sent her prisoner under custody of two men, on the 30th of January, to

Mr. Cowper, minister of Pittenweem, without giving any notice to the magistrates of the place. When she came to Mr. Cowper, she asked him if he had any thing to say to her. He answered 'No.' She could get lodging in no house but with one Nicolas Lawson, one of the women that had been called witches. Some say a bailie put her there.

"The rabble hearing she was in town, went to Mr. Cowper, and asked him what they should do with her? He told them he was not concerned; they might do what they pleased with her. They took encouragement from this to fall upon the poor woman, those of the minister's family going along with him, as I hear. They fell upon the poor creature immediately, and beat her unmercifully, tying her so hard with a rope that she was almost strangled; they dragged her through the streets and alongst the shoar by the heels. A bailie, hearing of a rabble near his stair, came, which made them immediately disappear; but the magistrates, though met together, not taking care to put her into close custody for her safety, the rabble gathered again immediately, and streached a rope betwixt a ship and the shoar, to a great height, to which they tyed her fast; after which they swinged her to and fro, from one side to another, in the meantime throwing stones at her from all corners, until they were weary; then they loosed her, and with a mighty swing threw her upon the hard stones, all about being

ready in the meantime to receive her with stones and staves, with which they beat her most cruelly. Two of her daughters came, upon their knees, begging to be allowed one word of their mother before she expired; but that being refused, the rabble threatning to treat them in the same manner, they went off. The rabble never gave over till the poor wretch was dead; and, to be sure she was so, they called a man with a horse and a sledge, and made him drive over her backward and forward several times. When they were sure she was killed outright, they dragged her miserable carcass to Nicolas Lawson's house, where they first found her; laying on her belly a door of boards, and on it a great heap of stones.

"There was a motion made to treat Nicolas Lawson after the same manner immediately, but some of them, being wearied with three hours' sport, as they called it, said it would be better to delay her for another day's divertisement; and so they all went off.

"It is said that Mr. Cowper, in a letter to Mr. Gordon, gave some rise to all this; and Mr. Cowper, to vindicate himself, wrote to Mr. Gordon, whose return says if he were not going to Edinburgh, he would give him a double of his letter. It is strange he sent him not the principal. In the postscript he assures him he shall conceal it to meeting.

"It is certain that Mr. Cowper, preaching, the Lord's-day immediately after, in Pittenweem, took no

notice of the murder, which at least makes him guilty of sinful silence. Neither did Mr. Gordon, in his letter to Mr. Cowper, make any regrate for it; and this some construe to be a justifying of a horrid wickedness, in both.

"We are perswaded the Government will examine this affair to the bottom, and lay little stress upon what the magistrates or minister of Pittenweem will say to smooth over the matter, seeing it is very well known that either of them could have quashed that rabble, and prevented that murder, if they had appeared zealous against it.

"I am sorry I have no better news to tell you. God deliver us from those principles that tend to such practices.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"____ ____."

NOTE.—The petition from the magistrates and the minister of Pittenweem, and the confessions of Beatrix Laing, Nicholas Lawson, and Isobel Adam, are copied from an old manuscript. The letter from a gentleman in Fife is copied from a printed paper. Both documents are at Duffus House, Elgin.

XXXIII. FUNERALS AND FUNERAL LETTERS.

THE lady whose funeral charges follow, was the "Bettie" to whom Dr. Innes of Elgin prescribed the "gilded pills" (see page 20). She died in Edinburgh.

"*May 5th*, 1732.—Accompt of the funirall charges of Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, dispurst in the Grayfriers church yeard, be John Antonius, wright:—

	Sterling. £	*sh.*	*d.*
For a warrand to break ground,	01	05	00
For the mort-cloath,	01	01	06
For the truff,	00	10	00
To the bell men,	00	04	00
To the grave men,	00	05	00
To the recorder,	00	01	00
To the poors' box,	00	02	00
To the common poor at the lodging,	00	01	00
To the common poor and blew-gowns' boxes at Grayfriers,	00	01	00
To a hearse velvit pall, with six horses, Two mourning, and two other plain, coaches,	02	05	00
For a fine coffen, with fine polished iron work, and mourning cords, and least with white tackets, and kane within by way of sheer cloath,	04	00	00
	£09	05	06"

Torches were used at the funerals of the Northern nobility and gentry.

"Account—The Earl of Sutherland to Archibald Dunbar of Newton :—

1733.

September. To forty-eight flambeaus, furnished at Elgin for his grandfather's funerals, weighing eighty-seven and a half pounds, and appreciat by Bailie Mackenzie, apothecary, and Ludowick Gordon, merchant in Elgin (as two men of skill), at three shillings per pound; which Mr. Macalister, by his letter (of date 17th January 1734), promises to pay quickly, and complains of the cost, else he had paid, before, that demand, £13, 2s. 6d.

To horse-hyre from Elgin to Burghead, where the boat lay, 1s.

"*N.B.*—These four dozen of flambeaus were in the house after Lady Thunderton's funerals, and though Mr. Dunbar has no knowledge of the price or value, yet he is apt to think the appretiators have valued them extravagantly, and therefor he submits this article to be reduced to reason."

In Morayshire no funeral took place without a hospitable supply of good cheer for those who attended, but the expense so incurred was trifling, compared with the present price of provisions. With strong old claret at fourteen pence per bottle, twelve

chickens for sixteen pence, and eggs at one penny per dozen, there was a wide margin for a sum total of twenty-one pounds, eight shillings, and tenpence sterling, which was the whole expense (including coffin, hearse, gratuity to the poor, expresses with the burial letters, etc., etc.), of the funeral of which two of the accounts are given.

"To Robert Innes, merchant in Elgin, for sundrys furnished to the deceast Robert Dunbar of Newtowns ffuneralls, viz. :—

1742.		£	sh.	d.
Sept. 26.	To Zerrey wine, for two botles, the empty botles returned, . . .	0	2	4
	To claret, for two botles, . . .	0	2	0
	To do. more, for six botles do., . .	0	6	0
	To brandy, for six botles, . . .	0	6	0
27.	To strong old claret, for one dozen, botles being returned, . . .	0	14	0
	To two dozen, smaller old claret, botles being returned, ...	1	04	0
28.	To cash, for thirteen loads of peats to ffuneral house, ...	0	04	4½
	To four dozen more, smaller old claret, botles returned, ...	2	08	0
	To Zerrey, for one dozen, botles being returned, ...	0	14	0
29.	To new claret, for one dozen, . .	0	12	0
	To sugar, for four pounds, twelve ounces, at three pence half penny,	0	3	4
		£6	16	0½"

	sh.	*d.*
"Mrs. Nairn's account for bakeing and cooking,	9	0
Six pecks flower, used at Duffus and Elgin,	8	0
Five dozen of ale, strong and small,	5	0
A leg of beef,	6	0
A side of mutton,	2	2
Six hens,	2	0
Twelve chickens,	1	4
Five dozen eggs,	0	5
Five ducks,	2	6
Two tongues,	0	8
Pigeons, patridges, marrow tarts, and apples, and a hare, and cod,	5	0
Two turkeys,	2	0
A hawm,	4	0
A half ston of butter,	3	0
Five pounds moulded candles,	2	6
	£2	13 7"

The funeral of the Duchess of Buckingham is thus alluded to in a long letter, dated 9th April 1747, from Brodie of Brodie, then in London attending his Parliamentary duties:—

"The fracka of the Dutches of Buckingham's parade through the streets you will see in the prints.

"Yesterday was a very cold day, and she kept many thousands waiting the show, by which she killed more since her death, than she did while alive with all her charms. For the effigie of her, taken in wax work, and carried on the pall above the coffin,

was immently beautifull, according to her orders, although that figure was taken while on her death-bed. At that time she sent to the Dutches of Marlboro for a sight of the pall used at the Duke's burial; to which her Grace made answer that she would not, since she believed she intended it as a pattern for her own, and it did not become her Grace to be buried with the same magnificence as the Duke of Marlboro. To which Dutches Buckingham returned, for answer, she only wanted to see it that hers might not be of the same fashion with her father's Page. In short, the many idle, vain, ridiculous storys we hear of her Grace, just now, would fill a quare of paper."

The practice, now so common, of hiring experienced waiters, to hand the wine, etc., is not of yesterday:—

"To the Relict of the Minister
" of Duffus.
"Elgin, 28*th July* 1736.

"Mrs.,—I wrote to you before, with John Forsyth, to send me my wages for the attending your husband's funerals, and for receaving the wins, and comming alongst with them to Duffus, which your servant cann tell you; and for serving that day till after dinner. I told you, in my last letter, what was the ordinar I used to gett in Elgin; and for my comeing to Duffus, I did referr to your selfe. If you

do not send me payment by the berar, I will cause Deacon Blenshell pay me, whether he will or not, because he imployed me for that purpose. I know you do not understand the matter, utherwayes I would been payed or this time. I expect your answer, by this berar, whither or not, in wreating; and I am, Mrs., your most humble servant, when called,

"JOHN HAY."

Funeral letters were, generally, written on foolscap paper having a small edging of black, and sealed with the family arms. The large size of the paper formed a striking contrast to the brevity of the contents.

The Countess was wife of Alexander, fourth Earl of Moray, and daughter of Sir William Balfour of Pitcullo.

"For JAMES DUNBAR of Inchbrok.

"*From* CASTLESTEWART, *January 5th*, 1683.

"SIR,—I doe intend the funerall of the Countess of Morray, my mother, upon Wednesday the 17th of January instant, to which I intreat your presence, be eleven a clock, att Darnuay, from thence to her buriall place in Dyke; and this last Christian duty shall verrie much obleidge, Sir, your assured to serve you,

"DOUNE."

Though much cast down by his wife's death, the Laird of Barmuckatie wished to have fashionable linens, holster-tops, and hose. He also determined that the invitations to the funeral should be sealed with his own coat-of-arms :—

"For Mr. Archibald Dunbar of Thundertoun,
To the care of George Sutherland,
Master of the Royall Cofe-hous,
Edinburgh—Heast.

"Inverness, *December* 31, 1700.

"Loving Brother,—On Sabothday's night last I cam here, which was the night after Barmukaty's lady expired, who, as I am informed, dyed weall and perfect. Ye know his present condition is such that he canot write to you by reason of his great affliction, onlie desires ye may reade, seall, and deliver the inclosed to his ffaither, and keepe him in mind of the contents thereof. Ye will write to Barmukaty by the first, and acquaint him of the fashion of linings proper to be worn, with the fashion of holster-topes and hous. Ye will likeways buy ane steell seall, for his use, and cause cut his name and airmes thereon, which ye will send, whousoon ready; and at meeting ye will be satisfied; therfor leat all be dispached to the caire of Mr. Blak, regent, or Mr. William Smith, who will fordward them here by our post. I expect to here from you myselfe with the occurranse; which is all, with our servise, and I ever am your affectioned brother,

"R. Dunbar."

Robert Gibson of Linkwood, writer of the following letter, eventually "turned furious," and, for lack of a more suitable asylum, was confined in the jail of Elgin, where, "for preventing of harm to the neighbourhood," he remained, for many years, till his death :—

"ffor Mr. Archibald Dunbar of Thundertoun.

"Elgin, 23*d October* 1701.

"Sir,—Your sometyme landslord and my nybur has takin his eternall ffairweill of you, and is inttered this day betwixt two and thrie aclok. I hope ye will be so Creistianlie inclyned as to weip fourtie dayes weiping and walling ffor him, *because of his honestie.* All your uther ffreinds heir ar in good helth, for ought I knowe. I wishe you ane merrie Cusenmess.—I ame, Sir, your affectionat cusin, Robert Gibson."

We can, unfortunately, give no information about "the Laird" who borrowed the black suit :—

"ffor The Laird of Thunderton.

"Much Honoured,—The Laird is gone to my Lord Balantirs buriall, this morning, and your black cloaths ar on him as yet, but you will have them, to-morrows morning be seven a clock. This is all att the tyme, and I am, as becomes, much honoured, your most obedient and ever obliged servant,

"Alexr. Spens."

Thunderton House, in which Lord Huntly wished to entertain the company, attending the funeral of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, was a noble-looking mansion, with a square tower and balcony. We much regret its demolition in modern times.[1]

"The Much Honoured
"The Laird of Thundertoun.

"Gordon Castle, *Decr. 9th*, 1728.

"Sir,—I shall have occasion for a house in Elgin, to entertain the company at my father, the late Duke of Gordon's, buriall. As none in that toun is so fitt for me as yours, I expect, from the friendship which has been between this family and you, that you will allow me the use of it for some days, and that my friend the Lady Thundertoun will consent to take some trouble on this occasion. I offer her ladyship my kind service; and I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"Huntly."

[1] It was, we believe, originally known as "The King's House." In 1601 it belonged to the three daughters of the deceased James Dunbar of Westfield (as heirs of their father, and of their great-grandfather, Sir Alexander Dunbar, Sheriff of Moray), and was designated "The Sheriff's House." We are unable to say when the Earl of Moray became possessor of the house, but he sold it in 1653 to Lord Duffus, who bound the Earl, however, to defend him against all claims from the heirs of John Dunbar of Westfield. About fifty years thereafter, it became the property of Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton, and, after nearly a century, it was sold, in 1800, by Sir Archibald Dunbar, to John Batchen, who took down the greater part of the house, and feued out its grounds,—now forming Batchen Street and adjacent lanes. See Vignette.

Mr. Cumming of Logie seems to have borne his loss with much resignation :—

"To The Laird of Newton, Younger,
"At Duffus.

"Loggie, *January 18th*, 1734.

"Sir,—As it hath pleased God, in his wise providence, to remove my dear wife, I am determined to bury her, Tuesday next, since the body can keep no longer. I therefore intreat the honour of your presence here, by ten a'clock that day, which will very much obledge, Sir, your most humble servant,

"Alexr. Cumming."

The presence of Mr. Forbes under such circumstances was not desirable :—

"To Archibald Dunbar of Duffus, Esqr.,
"Elgin.

"*Tuesday, 28th Sept.* 1742.

"My dear Sir,—I told you that I could not doe myself the honour to witness the interment of your worthy father. This is to tell you that I have been drinking, this whole day, with our Magistrats and Town Councill (God bless them), and am, just now, almost unfitt for your conversation; and therefor choose to goe home rather than expose my self; which I hope you will approve off. I hope you will ever believe that I am, with the greatest faith and truth, my dear Sir, yours to serve you, Will. Forbes."

XXXIV. WILL OF THE DEAN OF SALISBURY, 1618.

JOHN GORDON, Dean of Salisbury, was a son of Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, only brother of that Earl of Huntly who was slain at Corrichie. He died, 3d September 1619, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried at the place pointed out in his will.

His widow, Dame Geneviev Petaw (a French lady), died at Gordonston, 6th December 1643, in the eighty-third year of her age, and was buried at Kinnedder in the county of Moray.

Louise, only child of the Dean, married Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, second son of the Earl of Sutherland, on the 16th February 1613. Of this marriage there are numerous descendants.

"*Anno Domini* 1618, *Die* 16, *Mensis Septembris.*

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE ETERNALL, CALLED IN THE HEBREW, JEHOVAH ELOHIM, one in substaunce or essence, and three in subsistence or persone, I, Jean Gordon, borne in Scotland, of the

House of Huntly, Doctor of Divinitie, and Deane of the Cathedrall Church of Salisburie, being in health of body and of minde, now of the age of seventy-four years, beginning the ffirst of September last past, prayes the said Eternall and Allmightie to direct my minde by His Holy Spirit, that I may make this my latter will and testament, in such a manner as shall be agreeable and conforme to His Divine Majesties will. Imprimis, I give thankes to the saide God, all powerfull and all bountifull, that He made me to bee instructed and taught, from my youth up, in scholes and collidges, as well in Scotland as in ffraunce, in all good discipline and liberall arts and sciences, and in the knowledge of the Greeke and Hebrew languadges, and other Orientalls; and, by that meanes, called me from the invocation and adoration of creatures inferiors to the saide Holy and Blessed Trinitie, practised in the now Romaine Church, and other new erronious doctrines of trans-substantiation and adoration of the hostiamissalis exercised therein; and hath called mee to the reformed Church of England, Scotland, and Ireland; protesting by me, before the Eternall and Allmightie God, and before the celestiall powers, archangells, angels, cherubins and seraphines, and all other His ministeriall spirites, that by the grace of God and the assistaunce of His Holy Spirit, that I shall constantly persevere and continue, unto the seperation of my soule from my body, in the doctrine of salvation,

now preached in the said Church. I give also thankes to the said Holy Trinitie, who, after I had bine gentleman of three Kinges chambers in ffrance, to wit, Charles the Ninth, Henery the Thirde and Fowerth, in the flower of my adge, and there was assailed with many corruptions, as well spirituall as temporall, and many dangers of my life, that my said Lord and Saviour did miraculusly preserve me and deliver me from all the said daunger, and called me by King James, my dread soveraigne's gratiosness, to this habitation in Ingland, and to this holy ministerie, being then fifty-eight yeares of adge; and that from that time the said most gratious God hath opened to me, allthough unworthy, the intelligence, in such a measure as hath pleased His Godly Majestie, of His Holy Scriptures, and of the high and deepe mysteries of life eternall; most humbly craving from His gratiousnesse that He will be pleased to augment in me, His unworthy servant, the knowledge of the saide misteries; and, that I may leave to posteryty all the bookes that I have written, both in Latine and also in Inglish, in matters of religion, praying ernestly Sir Robert Gordon of Sudderland, my soone-in-lawe, that if God shall call mee to His hevenly kingdome before I may publishe the saide bookes, that he will be carefull of them, that they that are in Inglishe be published in Scotlande, and these which are in Latine, beyond the seaes, so that the greate and long labors and paines,

that I, by the grace of God, have bestowed in composing the saide bookes, be not loosed. Now, because the Apostell, Heb. ix. ver. 27, hath taught me and all Christians that *Statutum est hominibus semel mori, post autem hoc judicium,*—It is ordained to men once to die, and that after that is judgment,—I believe constantly and firmly in Christ's saying, in St. John's Gospell, chap. v. ver. 24, *Qui verbum meum audit, et credit ei qui misit me, habet vitam eternam, et in judicium non venit, sed transiuit a morte in vitam;*—He that heareth my word and beeleveeth in Him who hath sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not com into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life;—and therefore (seing that God hath given me an assured and stedfast faith that the Eternall Father hath sent His Eternall Sonne in this worlde, for to redeeme, from Satan, hell, and condemnation, all faithfull beeleevers, acording to His eternall forknowledge, purpose, election, predestination, effectuall vocation, and viuificant justification and sanctification), that I, beeing of the number of them, by His only grace and mercy, shall, after the seperation of my soule from this corruptible body, receive glorification, ffirst in my soule, and afterward in my body, when, at the time apointed in God's eternall councell, the bodyes of all men shall be resuscitated and immortallised, and rejoyned with their soules; that as we beleeve in the Holy Trinity, and are baptised and speritually regenerated by water

and the Holy Ghost, by the which we are made the adopted sonnes of God, and allso our bodyes are nurrished and fedd by participation and communion with the spirituall fleshe and blood of Christ, the which is in our bodyes a seede of imortalitie, by the which, as Christ promised, our bodyes shall bee resuscitated to injoy with our soules eternall life; that as wee glorifie and worshipp the Holy Trinitie in this worlde with our bodyes and soules united in one person, called man, that evin so we shall after this life and the resurrection, we beeing made perfet men, wee shall worshippe and glorifie Him eternally in His triumphant Church, with sperituall hymnes and songes, prayses and thankesgiving, in the society of all His holy archangels and angels; and, seeing that sinne and death was brought in this worlde by Satan, and by it death, and that the Eternall Sonne of God did suffer death, in His human nature, to deliver and save all faithfull beeleevers from eternall death, and not from the first and corporall death, I confesse that all wee of this ellected flocke must suffer the death of our bodyes, and therby are partakers of the sufferinges of Christ; and that thearby wee, persevering to the end in true faith, working by charitie, shall be pertakers of His glory; and I protest before His Divine Majestie that I have a firme faith and hope, by His grace to attaine to that selfsame glorification, beeing purged from all my sinnes by the unspeakable suffraunces of my Lord,

my God, and Saviour, renouncing to all merites of myself, or any others, angels or men. Allso, because I am bound to be carfull of my wife and familie, and to dispose to their profitte the goodes, landes, and possessions which God hath liberally and miraculusly given me, I refer the dispositions of all that I have in ffraunce, to the donation which I have made heartofore to Geneviev Petaw, my loving wife, and to Sir Robert Gordon, and Lucie Gordon, my only childe, his wife; praying them all that they will endvor themselfes to be righted against the wronges that I have suffered, by my absence from ffraunce, against all the lawes and customes of that kingdome. As for my goodes and moveables, and house situat in the Close of Sarum, my will is that they be sould, and that the one halfe of the money shall bee for the use of my wife her life during (the which shee shall leave after hir to my saide sonne and daughter), the which moietie, with the other that I give by this my will to them, shall be by them injoyed theire life-during, and then shall leave both the saide moities to the children gotten and to be begotten of them; and, to that effect, both the saide moities shall be employet in leases or other purchises, which my wife and they shall injoy (as said is) theire life-during, and shall leave the proprietie thereof to theire saide children; to the performaunce wheareof I charge them, in the name of God, as they shall awnsweare to God at the fearfull

day of judgment. My will allso is that the gould and money that shall be found in my possession, or shall bee due to mee by bandes or billes at the time of my death, shall remaine to my saide wife only, whome I do charge with the costes of my buriall (and not my sonne and daughter), and with the doles that shee may give to the poore at the time of my buriall; willing my body to be buried before my seate in the quier, and I refer to my saide wife the forme and manner of my saide buriall. To my loving wife allso I give the some of forty poundes to bee laide in a stocke, and that the use of the said stocke shall be kept for the maintenaunce of poore boyes of the choristers, for the space of three yeares, during the which they may be provided other ways, and that after they goe from the quier, (not comprehending in this guift those boyes who have parents to meintaine them, to whome, at theire going forth, shall be given, every one, forty shillinges); and this stocke be put in Chamber of the Cittie, which shall be bound to pay yearly the use thereof to such one that shall be appointed by the Deane and Chapter of Sarum, to whome he shall render accoumpte. I give allso to my servantes, men and women, a yeare of theire wadges and hire, during fower termes that shall fall out after my death. I give to the library of the church the tomes of the Annales of Barronius, togither with such bookes as I have or shall have the day of my deaceas, to the use

of them that will studdie on them in the saide library. I ordayne that the debtes which I may be owing, the day of my death, in this kingdome of Ingland, bee payed on my *annus post mortem*, and especially, if God call mee before the hearnestes of my personadges, that which shall be repaied to the baylife of them for the termes of Christmas, the Annuntiation, and Midsomer, if they have paid them or any of them during my life, and that the rest of the saide *annus post mortem* remayne to my saide lovinge wife only, who shall paye the saide debtes to the concurrens and vallues of the said *annus*. I doe make and ordayne my saide loving deare wife to bee the whole executrix of this my saide last will, referring all other thinges to her conscience and discretion. In witnesse whereof I have written with my owne hand, and have subscrivit with my ordynary singe, this my will, the day and year above-mentioned.

"J. GORDON."

XXXV. CATTLE-STEALING.

THE plains of Moray were subject to constant incursions by the Highlanders, who "lifted cattle," took whatever fell in their way, and returned to their hills with the booty. Cluny Macpherson thus writes to the Baronet of Gordonston :—

"CLUNY, 6 *Novr.* 1676.

"RYTT HONORIBLE,—I received ane lyne from you directed to Nuid[1] and me, showeing that you are informed the Claneranald are in some place in the Breay of Murray, which if they be, treuly it is unknowen to me; but it is wery probabile they may be their or els wheir at this tym. Therfor it is my advice to your honour, that you cawse your people of Dollase look well to their cattel, and let them waitch, every neight, souch of their beasts as ar not housed, aithervayes they may come to misse a pairt of them; for our contry watch is, ere now, dissolved for this year. Therfor let your people be cairfull, and your honour shall fynd that I shall doe them, on your accompt, all the good service that lyes in the power of, Ryt Honorible, yors asuiredly to serve you, D. M'PHERSON.

[1] Macpherson of Nuid.

"SIR,—I received in September last your papers againest Drumond, sent to me by Connadge who is coosen germond to Drumond, and before the papers cam to my hands Drumond was putt on his gaird, and eafter sending of ane party horse, I could not get ane sheight of him, but; if I be ane leiveing man, I shall be about with him some one way or another."

Some of the Strathspey Highlanders had "lifted" cattle belonging to Sir Robert Gordon, who, in October 1691, sent a messenger to cite the Laird of Grant as answerable for his clan; but it was a dangerous enterprise to enter the Strath on such an errand:—

"I, Hugh Thaine, messenger, heirby declaire that I am not at this tyme able to goe the length of Edinburgh, by reasone of sickness and unabilitie of body, haveing beine now sex or seven weeks wery unabell, by reasone of the hard usage I mett with in Strathspey, in the wood of Abernethie; and therefor I doe heirby dyser, and give full power to, Sir Robert Gordone of Gordonstoun (who did imploy me about executing of Councell leters in that place) to suplicat the Lords of ther Majesties Privie Concill, or any other of ther Majesties Judges to whom it may belonge, that the saids Lords or Judges may, in ther prudence, apoynt some way for reddressing and punishing the abusses

comitted, against the law and government, upon my persone and those in my company, which wer as followith, viz. :—I (having upon the fyftinth of October last citted some wittneses, and upon the sextinth therof citted the Laird of Grant, and upon the seventinth therof, be eight houres in the morning, as I went about three myles from Ballichastell towards Culnakyle, both the Laird's houses, at a place called Craigemur, at the wood of Abernethie) and three men, called Peter Morison in Fochabrs, John McEdwart in Glenrinnes, and Alexr. Bogtoun in Khieclehik, that were with me, were seized upon be a pearty of armed men, who most maisterfullie and violently struk me with ther gunnes, gave me a stobbe with a durke in my shoulder, and a stroak with my owen sword; robbed me of my money, my linnens, some cloathes, my sword and provision, and of the principel Councell leters many coppies therof, and uther papers; then bound me and my compeny, and allways threatned me with present death for excecuting the forsaid leters, and examined me on oath whither any of those men did belonge to Gordonstoun, that they might instantly kill him; and offred his liffe to any one of our company that wold hange the rest of us; therafter laid us down and secured us with horse-roaps on the ground within the wood, wher we leay in cold, hunger, and great miseris for four dayes and three nights, threatned hourly with present death. My conditione of healthe is welle

knowen to the minister and nighbours in the paroch wher I live, and may be atested be them if neid require. In testimony of the verity heireof, I have written and subscribed ther presents with my hand, at Fochabes, the fourt day of December jajvcj nynty one yeires (1691)."

A friendly message had more effect on Macdonald of Keppoch, than the legal summons had on the Laird of Grant:—

"ffor Lodovic Gordone,
"Brother to Sir Robert Gordone
"off Gordonstone—These:

"*the 8th August* 1693.

"Sir,—I receaved yours, but er it came to my hands I ordred the restoreing of your brother's goods, haveing gotten ane lyne from Alexr. Gordon off Cromdell, informeing that some off this cowntriemen had taken nintine heads of catles from Sir Robert Gordon; soe that ye may send the owners off the said goods my lenth about the twentieth instant, that they may carry home their goods. I am very sorrie that any of my people should have medled with your brother's interest, and I resolve to punish them for it, besyds the restitutione of the goods; and ye may assurr your selfe that no Gordon shall be wronged by any whom I can stope or lett, and, particullarlie, your brother is a

man whom I resolve to serve in any thing lyes in my power.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"COLL. MACKDONALD."

Answer to the above :—

"SIR,—I receaved yours, and am very sensible of your readinesse to doe a kindnesse to my brother or any of his concernes; of which I was allwayes confident; wherfor I have now, according to your appointment, sent some of the owners of the goods to know their beasts; and I intreat you, Sir, that with the rest of your favours, you will be pleased to send a guaird back with this countrymen the length of the Braes of Badenoch, otherwayes they may come to loose their travell, and be necessitat to give you a new trouble, which I doubt not but you will prevent; for all which trouble, I assure you, Gordonstoun will be your debtor, and also he who is still yours, &c.

"L. G."

XXXVI. JOHN, EARL OF SUTHERLAND: HIS INFLUENCE AND POWER.

DEPUTATION of Lieutenancy :—

"I, John, Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver, &c., Heretable Sheriff, Lord of Regality, and Crowner of the County of Sutherland, Heretable Admiral of the Countess of Sutherland and Caithness, Vice-Admiral of the Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of Elgine, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromertie, Sutherland, and Caithness, and of the Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, President of the Court of Police in Scotland, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and Knight of the most antient and most noble Order of the Thistle; By these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint Mr. Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton, to be one of the Deputy-Lieutenants in and for the said county of Elgine. To have and enjoy all powers, authorities, and privileges, which by law do now, or may hereafter appertain to the said office or trust of Deputy-Lieutenant, and generally to execute and

perform all and every the matters and things, which on the part of the Deputy-Lieutenants, respectively, by law may or ought to be done, acted, executed, and performed. And I do hereby recal and declare null all deputations of any Deputy-Lieutenants of the said county, granted by me preceding the date hereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at London, the sixteenth day of ffebruary one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two years, according to the Scots style, before these witnesses, Alexander Gordon of Ardoch, Esq., and Alexander Ross, Writer to the Signet, filler up of the blanks. SUTHERLAND.

"All. Gordon, *witness.*
Alexr. Ross, *witness.*"

The man whom the Earl delighted to honour in 1722, had, several years before, suffered most unjustly at his Lordship's hands. The "obligement" was a right to an estate in Sutherland. Dunbar of Thunderton died in 1773, but his heirs brought an action of reduction.

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newton, Esq.

"ELGIN, 24 *June* 1734.

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 12th instant, know that I was not at Inverness when Thunderton granted that obligement, whether to the

late Earle of Sutherland, or late Lord Strathnaver, I know not; but it is certain that Thunderton was incarcerate in the Tolbooth of Elgin, in the year 1715, by the Earle of Sutherland's order, and kept in that prison for severall nights by a strong guard, and ill used by them, untill Mr. Duncan fforbes, now Lord Advocate, the late Sir Hary Inness, and some other ffriends, mediate with the Earle of Sutherland to liberate him upon a baill bond to present himself to the Earle at Inverness (as I think) sometime in the beginning of January 1716. His baill was for five thousand pounds sterling, and the said Sir Hary and William Duff of Dipple were cautioners. The baill-bond was wrote by this Lord Advocate, and I know not but that I am a signing witness.

"Thunderton, in implement of the said bond, did present himself at Inverness to the Earle, and was of new imprisoned; and, as the story goes, no releasement to be given untill he should grant that obligment, and threatened, if he did not, that he was immediatlie to be carried prisoner for London, to undergoe a tryall as a traytour. The proper persons for proving the commission must be these treaters betwixt the Earle and Thunderton, who, I suppose, were my Lord Lovat, Sir Robert Gordon, my Lord Advocate, John fforbes of Culloden, and, in particular, the witnesses to be adduced for proving the tenor of that obligement.

"George Innes of Dinkinty, William Dawson of Hempriggs, and James Charles, late Bailie of Elgin, were then the Earle of Sutherlands prisoners at Inverness with Thunderton, and, I presume, your friend Thomas Robertson, at Inverness, cannot be ignorant of the story.

"I was threatened by the Earle to be made prisoner also, but, by the mediation of friends, escaped that lurch. You may likeways (if there be occasion for it) cause summon my Lord Rae and Captain George Grant, who were then with the Earl at Inverness. There are several witnesses that could have been of use if on life, such as Mr. Baily, minister at Inverness, Baily Dunbar, etc. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, JA. WISEMAN."

Simon, Lord Lovat, was requested to name a day for his examination :—

"To the Honourable
"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esqr.,
"at his house at Duffus.

"BEAUFFORT, 13*th of Aprile* 1735.

"DEAR SIR,—I had just now the honour of your letter of yesterday's date, and I would, with great pleasure, consent to any day you please for my examination if I were not oblidged to meet my Lord Munto, who has acquainted me that he is to come

north by the Kings road to Fortugustus, and from that to Inverness, through my country of Stratherrick, by the road on the syde of Lochness; and, as he is my intimate ffriend, he has acquainted me to ffeed himself and his horses in that country, so that, if I be able to travel, I resolve to wait upon him at Fortugustus, where he must be the 28th. Therefore, if you think that my examination can be of use to you, I beg you may order it so as to be here, either the 24th, 25th, or 26th, in the morning, because after that I cannot be master of my own diet till my Lord Munto leaves this country.

"I believe Mr. Bailly, my Shirref-depute, will be as good a judge as you can find for that purpose, but as you know your own interest better than I can do, you may choose for yourself; and any man that you will be pleased to bring with you shall be very acceptable to me, for I am, with a very sincere esteem and respect, dear Sir, your most affectionat cousin, and most obedient, ffaithful, humble servant,

"LOVAT.

"*P.S.*—I am very sorry for the accident that happened to the Dutchess of Gordon and to her company. The poor young Lord's breaking his thigh is very melancholy, for he may come to be lame all his lifetime by it."

Extracts from Lord Lovat's examination, which took place at Castledowney, 26th April 1735, by order of the Court of Session :—

"*Interrogator.*

"If your Lordship did not hear the Earl, in a great passion, swear or say that he would have Thundertoun hanged or putt to death, or that he would cause carry him prisoner, in irons on board the King's yatcht or ships of war (then attending the Earl), to London, in order to be tryed for his life, as being guilty of treason or some such crimes as the Earl alleged; or if your Lordship did not hear the Earl threaten and menace him with bodily harm, ruine, and destruction, unless he would deliver up, and discharge, the oblidgment passing from or discharging the recognition of Skelbo, which the deceasd Lord Strathnaver gave Thunderton; or what other matters did your Lordship hear the Earl threaten or say upon this subject, of or concerning Thundertoun?

"*Depones,*

"He believes he might have heard the Earl say that he would cause hang or put Thundertoun to death, and carry him to London and try him for his life, as being a rebel and guilty of treason; but depones that he did not hear the Earl threaten and

menace him with ruine and destruction upon account of the write mentioned in the interrogators.

"*Interrogator.*

"Whether or not after the said Earl's menaces and threatenings against Thundertoun, and the Earl's message to him, ordering him to grant the said discharge of the said Lord Strathnaver's oblidgment aforsaid (or an oblidgment to deliver up the same to be cancelled), had been told and communicate to Thundertoun as the only means to procure his safety and liberation, and after your Lordship had used a great many arguments with him to that purpose, was not Thunderton at last, with great difficulty, prevailed upon to say that he would subscribe any writing the Earl should demand of him for his liberation, rather than undergo the dangers and hardships threatened to him?

"*Depones,*

"He believes Bailie James Dunbar might have said to him that Thundertoun said he had a great deal of difficulty in granting the write demanded of him, but that he would subscribe any write rather than be confined to the Castle of Inverness or such a bad prison as it was; and that this negotiation of my Lord Lovat's was without the participation of the Earl of

Sutherland or the Lord Strathnaver, to the best of his memory.

"*Interrogator.*

"If, immediately after Thundertoun had subscribed the said writing or deed, which the Earl desired and insisted for, he, the said Thundertoun, was not released and sett at liberty, and allowed to return home by the Earl's order?

"*Depones,*

"Immediately after signing the said write Thundertoun was sett at liberty and allowed to go home; and that the deponent did not see Thundertoun under any guaird or restraint at signing of the write. All of which is truth to the best of the deponent's memory, as he shall answer to God.

"*Sic Scribr.*

"LOVAT.
EVAN BAILLIE.
DONALD MACKQUEEN, *Clk.*"

XXXVII. MILITARY.

THE city of Perth was in 1651 invested by Oliver Cromwell, when, to avoid a general assault, the Governor, Lord Duffus, capitulated. In the following year, the English made demands which the Magistrates considered unwarrantable, by the terms of capitulation, and therefore his Lordship, the late Governor, was applied to for the original deed.

" ffor our verie honoble Lord,
" The LORD DUFFUS—Theis:

" PERTH, *the last of Marche* 1652.

" MOST NOBLE LORD,—The Great and Eternal disposer of al things, having so by providence ordered it, that when this burghe was in great strait and eminent inevitable ruine, your Lordship was honored (and to the future and happie memorie of your honorable familie be it recordit) by the Lord to be instrumental in our delyverance, and of ane as honest as necesser surrender of this place to the Inglishes, who ar now urging and putting us to such ingagments upon oaths,

as in conscience or in resson we cannot undergoe, having such condition in the capitulation to be exeemed of oath; and being confident of your Lordship's dispositione to men straitted in this nature, besyd your never-to-be-forgottine cariage in honor and honestie, actit and concludit here for us, we haif sent this bearer, William Grant, merchand of this burghe, expresse to your Lordship, humblie to desyr your Lordship wold yit add this favour to former, as to send us that Principal Capitulatione, subscryved be Lord Oliver Cromwel, that our hard-to-puttings, and sad condition wherunder we ar now lying, may be the more constantlie and conditionallie resisted; and, whenever your Lordship sal haif use to mak of the sam again, we doe ingadge upon our honor and credite to restore the samen, upon demand, to your Lordship. The tyme limited, be the Inglishe Commissioners, to this burghe for our positive anser to thair so hard proposals is so short, that we, with pardon, creave humblie your Lordship's tymous dispatche of the bearer, that naked men, wanting al means of schelter (as now our condition is), may have that support (all glorie to God and praise to the instruments) whiche we ar assured may be produced to us be that capitulation. And, by your Lordship's condescendence to this, as God sal be honored, your supplicants preserved from perjurie and guilt, so your Lordship sal ever

obleidge, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servants, the Magistrates of the toune of Perth.'

"AN. GRANT, *Provost.*
JOHNE CONQUEROR, *Baillie.*
NA. BATESSON, *Baillie.*
HENRY GREY.
PA. ROSS."

Prices of provisions in Inverness when held by Oliver Cromwell's troops :—

"By Collonell Thomas Fitch, Governor of Invernes, with the aprobation of the Gentlemen of the Countrey and the Provost and Baylifes of this Brough, September the 15, anno 1654 :

"Whereas their hath bene diverse complaints made to me by the souldery of the garrisson and the townes people, of the increase of the prices of all sortes of provissions, conceivinge themselves verie much injured by the sellers therof ; and the countrey people, on the other side, oftentimes complaines they have not a price answerable to the worth of their provissions that they bring to the market.

"For the prevention, therfore, of fforther differences in the like kind, the several prices of all sortes of provisions are agreed upon by the countrey gentlemen and baylifes of the brough, that soe the buyer and

seller may for the future avoid all differences of that nature, by observinge the prices of all sorts of provisions as underwriten, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
A good slaughtering cow, betwixt the first of August and the last of October, upon foote, is worth	01	06	08
The karkase of such a cow may be sold for	00	18	00
Muton upon foote, of the best sort, betwixt the last of May and the last of October, is worth	00	04	06
The karkase of such muton, dureinge that time,	00	03	04
The pound of such muton, dureing that time, .	00	00	01½
A beefe of the best sort, loaden upon foot, betwixt Janury and May, ...	02	10	00
The karkase of such a beefe, during that time, .	01	16	00
A pound of such beefe, during the said time, .	00	00	02
A veale of about 1 month or 6 weeks old, the karkase, ...	00	03	00
The countrey veales that comes to market, the best, ...	00	01	04
Henns, a peece, good, ...	00	00	05
Caponns, a piece, good, ...	00	00	06⅜
Countrey market kids, beinge good, . .	00	01	06
Lambes of the best sort, ...	00	01	06
Eggs, per dozen, ...	00	00	02
Geese, a peece, ...	00	01	02
Cockes, a peece, ...	00	00	05
Porke, per pound, ...	00	00	02
Bakon, per pound, ...	00	00	04
Read dried hearons, three for	00	00	01
Milke, the Scotch pint, ...	00	00	02
Beare, a Scotch pint, good, ...	00	00	01⅛
Ale, if good, a Scotch pint, ...	00	00	01⅜
Killinge fish, of the greatest, a peece, . .	00	00	06

The lesser sort of fish,	00 00 04
Haddock, ane dozen of the greatest sort,	00 00 05
Salmond of the greatest sort, a peece,	00 01 08
The lesser sort of salmond,	00 01 00
The girsle, a peece,	00 00 06
The salmond, per pound,	00 00 01
White bread, a loafe weighing $\frac{6}{16}$ of a pound, the bowle costing within twenty shillings sterling,	00 00 01
The loafe weighing 18 ounces, white bread,	00 00 02
The loafe weighinge $3\frac{6}{16}$ lb., ditto bread,	00 00 06
The loafe weighinge $6\frac{12}{16}$ lb., ditto bread,	00 01 00
The loafe weighing $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, brown bread,	00 00 01
The loafe of ditto bread, $5\frac{1}{16}$ lb.,	00 00 06
The loafe of ditto bread, $10\frac{2}{16}$ lb.,	00 01 00
The loafe of oaten bread, weighing 19 ounces, when it costs within ten markes Scotch the bowle,	00 00 01
Salt hearons, barreld, four for	00 00 01

"It is hearby forther ordered and required that noe person or persons whatsoever, in or belonginge to this garrisson, presumes to buy or sele any of the beforesaid provissions before it come into the market place, under penaltie of confiscatinge the provissions soe bought or sold; and that noe person or persons doe presume, after tenn dayes from the date hearof, to violate this proclimation in referrence to the prices of all sortes of provissions, under penaltie of incuringe forther and greater dammage upon themselves. Given under my hand, at Invernesse, the 15 day of September 1654. THOS. FITCH."

An episode in the Monmouth Rebellion, 1685.

"Order to the Master of Tarbot, Beaufort, and Gordonstoun :—

"His Excellence the Duke of Gordon, his Majesties Lieutenant in the North, having sent his orders to me, John, Lord Strathnaver (who am by him entrusted to bring up the northern forces toward Argyleshire), for commanding away, in haste, six hundred men out of the whole army, by way of detachment; and upon the deliberate advice of the whole officers conveened in a Councel of War (it being found impossible to perswade or command a Highland people not yet regulated, to do any service except under the command of their own cheiftains), it hath been concluded absolutly more conducible to the promoting of his Majesties service, and answerable to his Excellencie the Duke of Gordon's design, to send away rather particular bodies of men then a detached partie—Therefor, I hereby command the Master of Tarbot, with the men under his command, and Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, with such as are under his command, and Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, with the Frasers of Strathcrrick, the Grants of Urquhart and Glenmoristoun, and the Duke of Gordon's men of the Castlelands of Invernesse, under the command of the said Sir Robert Gordon, to march with all expedition

forward, till they joyn his Excellence the Duke of Gordon.

"Given at Drumnochter, the sixtenth of June javic eightie-five. STRATHNAVER."

"INTELLIGENCE.

"There most be ane Ajutant, whose duty is to reccave order from the Cheif-Comander, as to order the ranking of the severall bodies of men in their marching, and the drawing up of them at the halt, and at ther quarters in the camp each night. This Ajutant, for his help, most have ane Quarter-master Generall, who goes before, each morning, after having reccaved orders from the Generall where to take up the ground, which most have wood, grasse, and watter; and the ground most be spacious, suitable to the bodies to be encamped.

"There most be lykwise a Generall of Artillery, to look after the marching of the bagage and amunition. The bagage of the severall bodies most march in the same ranks that ther severall bodies marches. There most be a small guard at the head of each severall bagage, by and outtour the van guard, and the guard, and the guard of the amonition.

"There most be also good care taken for good guids for the bagage for the Agitant, and for the van of the armies.

"There most be likwise good care taken of there nightly guards, that they be neither too strong, for fear of too mouch fatigue, nor too little, for fear of surprise.

"*Generall Rulles to be observed in the Camp and Marching.*

"*Imprimus,* That no shouldier be seen out of his rank, nor officer of his division, if not detached to a particular command.

2*do,* That no man, under paine of death, fire without comand, nor be seen out of the camp after the tap-too.

"That no man, under the said paine, disobey ther severall officers, or rebell against them; that no man, under the paine of death, draw a sword, or quarrel in the camp or march, but repaire to ther severall officers to complaine of any injury.

"There most be a particular signe given be the Generall when near the enimi, to be made knowen to the Generall Major, who most comunicat the same to the severall Majors, and they to the comissionat officers, and the sergants to the officers of the guard, who most comunicat it to the centries when posted.

"There most be also a word every night given be the Cheif Comander to the Generall Major, and he to the severall Majors, who most mak it knowen to the severall sergeants, to be maid knowen be them to ther several officers.

"There most be good van and rerr guards of horse dragounes. The dragounes most be founed out of the heritors.

"That no man carry a staff but a comander, wherby the officers may be knowen; that all officers may regulat any disorder, to be present when it falls out.

"The severall shouldiers of each company to be sworn to their collours."

Extract from a letter dated London, March 2d, 1686:—

"The King has lately issued out a proclamation of generall pardon to all in the rebellion in the west with the late Duke Monmouth,[1] excepting a world of men and women, persons of quality, among others my good friend Esquire Charlton (I once told you of), the Earle of Maxwel, &c., so that the pardon reaches only to the meaner sort, such as labourers, workmen, &c.; and they are not to have it either, unless within three months after the date of it, they come in and sue out their pardons. His Majestie also has written a letter to the two Archbishops—Metropolitans of England, Canterbury and York, to which are annexed some orders to be put in practise by the clergy, and a good order of observing strictly the Lord's day. Amongst

[1] He was executed in July 1685.

other things, his Majestie enjoyns a forbearance to preach sublime and abstruse controversies upon all inferiour contraversies, unless upon speciale ocasion; and that benefices, or livings, or (as with you) churches, be not granted to any hereafter, but during the pleasure of the Bishop. Again, he seems to enjoyn but preaching once a-day, but in that he is not positive. You have heard of the Earle of Morray to go down your Comissioner; but we hear your Parliament is prorogued till May."

The gallant stand made by Alexander, first Duke of Gordon, as Governor of Edinburgh Castle, in the spring of 1689, is matter of history. The fees of commission paid by his Grace may therefore be interesting.

"Accompt of Duke Gordon's Commission as Captain to the Castle:—

Imprimis, given at the Chancelarie,	66	13	04
Item, for registration and drink-money,	05	16	00
Item, for ribbons, six elns,	04	04	00
Item, to the purss,	26	13	04
Item, to the presenter of signatur's servant,	02	18	00
Item, to the usher and door-keiper in Exchequer, at revising,	05	16	00
Item, for the declaration,	05	16	00
Item, at the register of signaturs,	05	16	00

Item, for wax and drink-money at the Great Seall, ...	11 12 00
	135 04 08
Item, for the secretarie's dues for his commission, seven pounds sterling, *inde*, . .	084 00 00
Item, for the secretarie's dues for his commission to be captain of the company, seven pounds sterling, *inde*, ...	084 00 00
Item, to the clerks of the counsell and their servants at the production of the commission to be read, and recording the same, .	029 00 00
	332 04 08

"*Edinburgh*, 15 *March* 1686.—Receaved by me, Mr. John Nisbet, servitor to Mr. Thomas Gordon, Writer to the Signet, in name of the said Mr. Thomas, from Sir John Gordon,[1] Advocat, in name of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, the abovewritten soume of thrie hundreth threttie-two pounds, four shilling, eight pennies, Scots; which is in sterling money twentie-seven pound, thrittein shillings, eight pence, and three farthings, and which soume I presentlie delyvered to the said Mr. Thomas Gordon. Jo: NISBET."

Alexander Dunbar of Barmuckatie, having got into pecuniary difficulties at home, took service as a volunteer in the army serving in the Low Countries

[1] Sir John was a younger son of Sir Ludovic Gordon of Gordonston, and a brother of the apprentice whose indentures are given at page 138.

under the great Duke of Marlborough, and was enrolled as "Alexander Dunbar, gentleman, in Major John Brodie's company, in the Right Hon. the Marquis of Tullibardine's Regiment of ffoot." We give extracts from his letters to his cousin, and also a letter from Captain Brodie to the same gentleman, showing the miserable pay of an officer:—

"*ffrom the* CITEADAILE *of* LIEGE, 18*th Decebr., New Styll*, 1705.

"I expect, when you see our cousen, Captain John Dunbar, in my Lord Mordaine's regement, ye will give him alse much monie as will make upp ffour hundred merks, either in pistolls or Duradounes, ffor Duradounes or cross dollars are the best passeing monie in this countrey, that pass in Scotland. Ye may send me ane night goune by Captain Dunbar—I mean ane Highland plaid—and let it be about twenty-four shillings pryce, or therabouts, for that is ane thing I cannot want either summer or winter."

"WERWICK CAMP, 8*th August, New Styll*, 1708.

"I have the honnor to be posted Ensigne[1] on Captain Young's company of the Marquise of Tullibardine's Regement."

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[1] It was in consequence of this promotion that Captain Brodie wrote the letter given at page 319.

"LILE, *the* 18*th Decr., New Styll*, 1708.

"Ye may be ashured I will see you this nixt year, iff I be spaired, in order to make recruits, so aquant me to whom I will wroit, in order they may be assisteing to me. In caice ther be any roges[1] a goeing either at Elgin, Invernes, Forres, or Narin, pray you aquant me particularly, and I shall wroit to you, so you require them for my use, and let them alwayes be keeped to about the first of January nixt. Give my humble duty to your lady, and in caice ye or she wants anything from Holland, let me be aquanted therof, and I shall doe my indeavour to bring it over, iff my trunk can hold it. Give my duty to Asleisk, now the Laird of Brodie; to the Laird of Innes, and to Coxtoune, and Dunkentie; to Grainge, Milnetoune, Bishopmilne, and to all other freinds that ask for me; and so all freinds heire are in health, and give their service to you all."

"GANT, 18*th Nover.* 1710.

"I am ordered for recreuiteing, and am this lenth on my journey, wherfor I expect ye will let me know iff ther be any dilligences against me, for to the tyme I hear from you I desyne to stay att the Abbay."[2]

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[1] Able-bodied vagrants, etc.

[2] Probably Holyrood, where debtors were safe from arrest.

"Receive Factory, subscryved by me att Reims, in Champaine of ffrance, the twenty-seventh of October seventeen hundred and twelve years, befor these witnesses, Ensigne William Brodie of Sir James Wood's Regement, and James Brodie, lawfull sone to John Brodie of Windiehills, and gentileman carryeing airmes in the said regement."

"*Att* CHALON SUR SAUNE IN BURGONE,
Novr. 19th, N. Styll, 1712.

"I am prisoner. Our coosen, Collonell Brodie, is gone to Brussells, for his health; and Captain Brodie is att Dijon, within twelve hours of this place; and his nephew, Earnsyde's sone John, dyed at Reims. Direct for me, A. Monsieur---Monsieur Dunbar, Lieutenant du Regement Chevalier Wood, Ecosses, —Prisonier du guerre—A. Chalon Sur Saune."

"BRUSSELLS, *4th May, N. S.*, 1717.

"I am now putt to that extremity, that I am obleidged to sell my cloaths, and everything else I hade, to mantaine myself from starveing. I now, for the last tyme, let you know that our regement is broken, and that the States will give us no pensions, and wee are obleidged to goe for London to solicite for halfe pay. Pray be so kynd as to aquant Ensigne Dunbar, Boath's brother, of this newes."

" To Mr. Archibald Dunbar of Thundertoun,
" att Edinburgh, Britain.

"Camp att Werwick, *the 8th August* 1708.

" Sir,—Your cussin, Barmukety,[1] is att last made ane officer; and a man that comes from carrying armes to be ane officer, is one of the poorest creatures in the world, if he have not some other ressource than the pitifull pay of eight guilders à week, which our masters generousely bestow upon ane Ensigne. You remember, when you and I were last together, you desyred we should endeavour to purchase him a commission att your expenss. Now that providence hath thrown a small bitt of bread in his way, it were a reflection on us who have interested ourselves for him, if he were not drawn out of the difficultyes he lyes under; in order wherto I have advanced him money to equippe him, and he hath given me a bill on you for twenty pounds sterling, which I have indorssed to Mr. John Lillie att the Hague. I doubt not your punctuall payment, and if you find me capable to render you service in any maner, you may very freely command, Sir, your most humble servant, Al. Brodie."

[1] His daughters are mentioned at page 16, and the death of his wife forms the subject of the letter given at page 280. He had begun life with bright prospects, having inherited the estate of Barmuketie from his maternal grand-uncle, under whose auspices, as Provost of Inverness, the bridge over the Ness was, in 1681, commenced, and by whom the stately old building, still known in the capital of the Highlands as " Dunbar's Hospital," had been, in 1668, founded and endowed.

Letter from the Adjutant of a regiment quartered in Majorca.

" Archd. Dunbar, Esqr. of Duffus, near Elgine,
" by Edenburgh, North Bretain.

" Portmahon, *August 6th*, 1742.

" Dear Sir,—This is the first time I have hade an opertunety of writting to you since my last, which I think was dated from Spithead, June 1st, which was the time we sait saile for this place, where we arived June 30th, having made the voayage in thirty days, which is something not common at this time of the year, when calmes are very frequent on the Spanish coast. I was in great hopes that we should have called at Gibralter, which would have been something to my advantage, as I had a little bussiness there; but, to my great disapointment, the man-of-war who was our convoy, lay too untill such time as shee seed the regiment who are to relive the other regiment there, safe into the bay, and so proceeded imediatly on our voayage without coming to ancker.

" Although I have been about a month in this place, yet I can give you but very small account of it, as my time has hitherto been taken up with the affairs of the regiment. There are five different places in this island, where the King's troops are quartred, viz., St. Phillips, Mahon, Citydilla, Allyhore, and ffornellas Castel; but in case of any invasion, St. Phillips is the only place of refuge to which all the

regiments must retire, as being the only fortification upon this island, the others being small places without being capable of making much deffence.

"The island seems to be provided naturely with every necessary of life, and prety plenty; but as a squaderon of ships of war has been in these seas for some years past, it occasions every thing to be dear.

"We have no particular newes here, further than what, I presume, you may have heard by this time by the news papers, viz., Admiral Mathews having burned five Spanish gallies in a French port, and afterwards had the modesty to demand the ruins of the five ships from the French governour. We have at this time five hundred men detatched from the several regiments upon this island, under the command of Admiral Mathews, which are now encamped and mainteaning a narrow pas near Villa Francia, in the teretorys of his Sardinian Majesty.

"We have had several Neapolitan prizes brought in to this place, within this few days, so that we now seem to be in earnest.

"The English fleet are now crouzing off the bay of Taloon, where the French and Spanish fleets lay.

"I have had the honour to dine several times with General Anstruther (since I have been here), who is Lieut.-Governour of the island, and who seems to be prety complacent to us strangers. I am sorry I was

not wise enough before I left England, to aply to you for a recomendation to him, since probably you might have had it in your pouer to have procured me one.

"This letter comes to England by the transport ship that brought me here; but there is a paquet that goes from this to Marsells, and through France to England some times, and allthough it is not above seventy leagues from this to Marsells, yet as they oblige the packet to ride quarantan, it is some times five moneths before we can have a site of a letter in that manner, so that unless in cases of necessity it is not worth while to write by the packet; however, in case there should be any necessity to write in that manner, I will acquant you per next, in what manner you are to answer per paquet.

"When you have an inclination to write to me, you will direct to William Dunbar, Adjutant to Colonel Graham's Regiment, to the care of William Adair, Esqr., at his house in Pall Mall, London. Mr. Adair is our Adjent.

"I had ane opertunuty of puting my wife ashore at Gibralter, without goeing myselfe; so that she is now there.—I continew, dear brother, yours most affectionatly, WILL. DUNBAR."

XXXVIII. REBELLION, 1715-16.

THE exactions laid on the town of Elgin by the Earl of Sutherland and Lord Lovat, both then in the Hanoverian interest, and the pillage made by their Lordships' retainers and by the Rebels, amounted to three thousand eight hundred and sixteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and eight pence, Scots money. In the list of their losses, a document too long for insertion here, it appears that the town's-people were deprived of "sixty-three guns, fourty-five muskets, thirty-two small swords, twenty-one broad swords, four Dane's axes, three carbines, two halberds," and a great number of pistols.

The county gentlemen, also, even those in the Hanoverian interest, had to give up their horses and arms for the use of Government.

"For the Honourable

"THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

"GRAINGEHILL, *Febry. 5th*, 1716.

"DEAR SIR,—I receved your horse, sadle, bridle, hulsters, pistolls, and broad sword. I truly know not the value of those things, but I have sent you a

recept which you may fill up at your own pleasure, as you think them worth. I would gladly imbrace any oppertounitty of doing a greater faivor to the young ladies of your familie, than not to allow them the use of your own horse, and, if the truce is prolonged, he shall be sent. I have two niegbours that are very well provided in horses, but does not incline to give them for the service of the Goverment; but, I am sure, if any of the ladys with you made but the lest application to ether of them, they could not refuse them a horse. I have taken a womitte this day, and I am not wery well, otherwayes I had not made use of ane other's hand. I am, most sincerely, Sir, your most obliged servant, ROB. DUNBAR.

"I have filled up the recept in the same terms other gentlemen have gote; if it does not please you, it shall be altered.

"Pray cause Windiehills[1] have his horse early here to-morrow, for I have had no account of the cessation's being prolongued."

"I, Robert Dunbar of Graingehill, Commander of the Murray horse, be vertue of the authority and commission given to me by the Right Honourable John, Earl of Sutherland, Lord-Lieutenant of the six

[1] John Brodie of Windyhills, now Milton-Brodie.

northern counties, grants me to have receved from Lodvick Dunbar of Grainge, a horse, sadle, bridle, hulster cases, a pair of pistols, and a broad-sword, for the use of the Goverment; which he declairs, upon his word of honour, are all together worth the sume of fiveteen pounds sterling, which is to be repayed to him by the Goverment, in the terms of the Act of Parliament. Subscribed by me, at Grainge-hill, the sixth day of February 1716.

"ROB. DUNBAR."

"Wee, John Grant, merchant in Elgin, James and John Burgesses, and Alexander Forbes, gunsmiths there, and John Anderson, armourer there, five persones appointed by the Deputy Lieutenants of the shire of Murray, to receive and value the armes within the said shire, pursuant of the late Act of Parliament, made anent secureing the peace of the Highlands of Scotland, doe hereby acknowledge and declair that we received from Ludovick Dunbar of Grange (who is ane faithfull subject to his Majesty King George, his person, and government, and did continue the same the time of the late rebellion), the armes after specified, and did value the same upon oath to the sums following; viz., from the said Ludovic Dunbar, twelve guns, estimat att twelve punds Scots each; in all, one hundred and fourty-four punds Scots. Item, received from ditto, three

guns more, estimat at fourty-two punds. Item, received from ditto, three guns, estimat at twenty-three punds Scots money. Item, received from ditto, three guns more, estimat at twenty-three punds Scots money. Item, received from ditto, four guns more, estimat at twenty punds Scots money. Item, received from ditto, one pistole, estimat at six punds Scots money; amounting in haill, the armes of this recept, to the number of twenty-five guns, and one pistole; and the values thereof, to two hundred and fifty-eight punds Scots money; which armes we lodged in the Tolbooth of Elgin for his Majesty's use.

"The above valuation is just and true, as we shall answer to God; as witness our hands, at Elgin, the last day of October Jayviic and sixteen (1716) years.

"Alexander Forbes.
John Anderson.
Jo. Grant.
James Burges.
John Burges."

"Wee, Alexander Dunbar of Bishipmln, Sheriff of Murray, and David Dunbar of Dunphail, Deputy Lieutenants of the shire of Elgin, be virtue of the powers given us by the late Act of Parliament anent secureing the peace of the Highlands of Scotland, doe hereby require and command you, James Wiseman,

collector of the land tax for the shire of Elgin, upon sight hereof, to pay out of the first and readiest of the land tax, that now is or hereafter shall be in your hand, to the above designed Ludovick Dunbar (whom wee certifie to be a true and loyall subject to his Majesty King George, his person, and government, and continued loyall to his Majesty dureing the late rebellion), the values of his armes, amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight punds, Scots money. Given under our hands, at Elgin, the last day of October one thousand seven hundred and sixteen years.

ALEXR. DUNBAR.
DAVID DUNBAR."

Lord Lovat's letter was written in February 1716. Notwithstanding the King's thanks and rewards, his Lordship afterwards, in 1745-6, espoused the cause of Prince Charles Edward, for which he was executed on Tower-Hill :—

" The much honoured
" The LAIRD OF THUNDERTOUN,
" *At* BRODIE, *on heast, the 12th.*

" MY DEAR THUNDERTOUN,—I thought to have had the pleasure of seeing you here, and at Duffus to pay my duty to your worthy lady, whom I heartily salut. I heer you and Mr. Wiseman have got a great many horses of the Rebells, for almost nothing. I intreat

you give me that mark of your ffriendship as to oblidge Mr. Wiseman to give me six of those horses at fifty per cent. profit, which I ofer and will pay to your cusing James Dunbar, or any other at Inverness. I got the kindnest letter imaginable from Argyl. The King both thanks me and rewards my services.

"I am, with love and respect, your own

"LOVAT."

Receipt by Major Fraser of Culduthel, on the back of the above letter :—

"*Gatesyde, in ffebry.* 1716.—Receaved ffive horses, which I am to deliver to my Lord Lovat.

"Receaved by me JAMES FFRASER."

General order :—

"Joseph Wightman, Esqr., Major-General commanding His Majiesties Forces in the North of Scotland etc. :

"Whereas I have been informed that several of the Rebells' horses and armes are hidden in the town and countrey of Elgen, and that several arms and horses have been bought up contrary to law, this is to require you to make such search for any such persons, horses, and armes as are hidden, and give me constant ac-

counts of the same, at Inverness or elsewhere, in order to be disposed on for His Majesties service.—Given under my hand, att Elgen, the twenty-first day of Februay 1716. J. WIGHTMAN.

"To the Honorable LORD PROVOST OF ELGEN,
his Bailiffs or under Magistrats."

William Dawson, afterwards Provost of Forres, had a narrow escape for his life :—

"To the much honoured the LAIRD OF THUNDERTOUN,
"Provost of Elgine.

"FORRES, *Febr.* 17*th*, 1716.

"MUCH HONOURED SIR,—You will be surprised to here of my treatment at Inverness, all occasioned by your freind James Dunbar, whoe I most say is the most revengable man on the face of the earth. I gave baill for two thousand pounds sterling, yet this morneing ther cam thirty or forty of Fowls men whoe is cearyeinge me prisoner to Inverness this moment, upon a signed information James Dunbar heas procured from Shiper Hume, beareinge that I imported airms in his shipe, for the use of the Raibls ; yet I declair, upon all that is good, I never imported or exported any kind of goods in his shipe, nor did I ever import any airms, or any other, but what was for the use of Brodie and Culloden.

"Mr. Dunbar heas mead me odiouse to the Earle of

Sutherland, and to my Lord Lovat, by meakinge them belive a thousand leise; in short, he represents me to be the worst man in the world. I am sadlie affraid of the conciconce of this, soe doe intreat you will writ a leter to my Lord Lovat or any other freind, and doe me justice. I would likways heav you writ to Mr. Dunbar, and send your leters with the bearer, my servant, whoe comes directely after me to Inverness. I would heav you notice that my baill is given upe, and I am impeatched for Hy treason. God is witness if I be guilty. I am hurried of with a partie, soe shall say noe mor, only my humble duty to yourself and lady, and belive me that I ever am, Sir, your most obedient and humbel servant, WILL. DAWSON."

Forage was charged at the rate of eight shillings per boll of "single oats," and three halfpence per stone of straw. Each horse was allowed daily half a peck of oats and a stone of straw.

"*March* 22*d*, 1716.—Accompt of straw and oates delyvered out by William Douglass, keeper of the Magazine at Elgin, to the regimentile officers and troups of Generall Carpinter's Dragouns, conform to their particular receipts and otherwise, preceiding the twentie second inclusive.

"Imprimis, to the Generall's troup, per receitt from John Parquett, sergant:—

	Stone of Straw.	Oates. B.	F.	P.
The number of	259	08	0	1
Item, to Collonell Guest's troup, .	235	07	1	1½
With ane peck of malt.				
Item, to the said Collonell, for the use of his own horses, . .	132½	08	0	2
With ane boll of malt.				
Item, to Collonell ffolley's troop, .	220	07	3	1
Item, to Collonell ffolley's own horses,	124	04	2	0
Item, to him, ane ffirlott malt.				
Item, to Captain Broun's troup, .	234½	07	1	1
Item, to the said Captain, one peck malt.				
Item, to Captain Mullen's troop, .	267½	09	3	2
Item, to the said Captain, ffyve pecks one lipie of malt.				
Item, to Captain Reid's troop, . .	247	07	2	2½
Item, to Livetenant Dupoyes's horse,	016	00	2	0
Item, to Quartermaster Kelly's horse,	002	00	0	3½
Item, to Coronett Henly, . .	002	00	0	2
	1739½	61	2	0½"

A "GROAN" from the Presbytery of Elgin:—

"*Att* ELGEN, *September* 11, 1716.

"The which day, the Presbytery of Elgen, taking to their serious consideratione the many illegal and oppressive incroachments made upon their ministry

by Episcopal preachers, and that upon —— day of May —— they had appointed tuo of their number to represent to the Lifetenant-deputs of the shire of Murray, some of those grievances the Presbytery lay under, and that nothing could be then got done, the Presbytery did unanimously agree and appoint that an Informatione be given in to the Lifetenant-deputs, that are to meet at Elgen on the accompt of the Toun Elections; and likewais that a copie of the said Informatione be given to the Advocate-depute, as followes:—

"MAY IT PLEASE,—It is with a depth of sorrow we behold that after such a signal delyverance as God wrought for us of late, when we expected law should take place and we should be rescued from oppressione, their ar so many open violations of law, to the prejudice of the interest of the gospel, and the cherishing of disaffectione to his Majesties just and lawfull athority in our parishes, without restraint; and conceave we cannot discharge the duty incumbent upon us without acquainteng you with some of these things, which ar in your pouer to redress.

"*Primo*, Mr. John Stewart, who preaches in a meeting-house in the parish of Duffus, did never befor the late Rebellione, pray for his Majestie King George and the royal family, in terms of law, but in October last, did pray in publick for the Pretender (under the name

and designatione of our gracious Soveraign King James) and severall of the heads of the Rebells, such as the Duke of Marr, Lifetenant-General Gordon, Brigadeer M'Intosh, etc., and continued this his practise untill the Rebells wer driven from Perth; as can be witnessed by all who were his ordinary hearers, such as Mr. Archibald Dunbar of Thoundertoune, Justice of Peace and Provost of Elgen; Thomas Sutherland, fewer in Kame; William Sutherland of Roshach; Alexander Petry, fewer in Starwood; Alexander Andersone, tenant in Burnsyde; Andrew Naughty, tenant ther; John Rin, tenant in Inskeel; James Rin, tenant in Kame; William Rin, tenant in Rosyle; etc.

"*Secundo*, Mr. Beroald Innes, who lives in Instelly, in the parish of Alves, for ordinary keeps public worship without praying for King George, Prince or Princess of Wales, in terms of law; frequently marries and baptises, which shall be made evident by competent witnesses, when required.

"*Tertio*, Mr. Alexander Smith, in the parish of Belly, kept a meeting-house in the toune of Focabus, and officiat as chaplain to the Marqueness of Huntly, every Sabboth, but did not pray for King George, Prince or Princess of Wales, in terms appointed by law; and did frequently marrie and baptise in that and other neighbouring parishes; and, about the beginning of the late unnaturall Rebellione, did intrude openly into the kirk of Gartely, which was settled by

a minister of the present Establishment, and continowed so to do, animating and encurageing the people to rebellione; and, when they took arms, went with them and preached to them in the church of Cupar of Angus, where he prayed in express terms for the Pretender, under the name of King James, and continowed with them till after the Rebells were defeate at Dumblane; and since his return, is employed as chaplain to the Marchoness of Huntley, but prays not for King George, *ut supra;* all which can be proven by famous witnesses, when required.

"*Quarto,* Alexander Robertsone, who kept a meeting-house, dureing the time of the late Rebellione, in the toune of Focabus, did intrude into the church of Raphane, and, both ther and at Focabus, prayed in express terms for the Pretender, under the name of King James; and continowes yet to keep meeting-house at Focabus.

"*Quinto,* Mr. James Gordon, brother to Classtirum, Mr. Patrick Frazer, Mr. —— Reid, Mr. —— Duglas, Mr. John Irvine, priests, doe keep publick meetings for worship in the toun of Focabus, in the said Mr. Irvin's house, which can be proven by competent witnesses, when required.

"These ar some of the grievances we groan under, and we lay them before you, as persones not only clothed with authority to give us redress, but whom we suppose to have a due regard for the support of a

gospel interest, the maintinance of his Magesties law and authority, and a simpathy with us; and intreat your effectuall interpositione for our relief."

The Presbytery mind their own affairs:—

"To Mr. Archibald Dunbar of Thundertoun.

"Elgin, 24*th December* 1717.

"Much Honoured,—Mr. Alexander Anderson, minister of Duffus, wrotte a letter to this Presbitry, bearing that about the beginning of the late Rebellion he gave you, by the hands of Mr. James Tower, the silver bason and two silver cups belonging to the parish of Duffus, and that for more safe custody; and though he hade at severall times since, written to you and required those pieces of plate back again, you hade not honoured him with any returns. Withall he entreats the Presbitry may concern themselves in that matter and entreat you may return that plate to him again. The Presbitry thought his desire reasonable, and they have appointed me, in their names, to entreat you may deliver up these Church utensils, that are now in your hand, to Mr. Alexander Anderson. This, in name and by the appointment of the Presbitry, is subscryved by, Much Honoured, your most oblidged humble servant,

"Tho: Maccullоch, *Moderator*."

XXXIX. REBELLION, 1745-46.

So early as 1722, a second rising in favour of the Stuarts was expected.

"For the LAIRD of THUNDERTOUN, Sherive Principall of Murray, and the rest of the Deputy-Lievtennants of the said County. For the King's speciall service.—Elgin.

"HOLYRUD HOUSE, *15th of May* 1722.

"GENTLEMEN,—The King having nothing more att heart than the good and weelfare of his subjects, having receaved repeated and unquestionable advices that severall of his subjects, forgetting the allegiance they owe to his Majestie, as weel as the love they ought to bear to ther country, have entred into a wicked conspiracie in concert with traitors abroad, for raising a rebellion in this kingdom in favour of a Popish pretender, but without the concurrance or aid of any fforign power. It is therefor necessary for all his Majesties dutifull and faithfull subjects to take care to disapoint the designs of his enimies, by having a watchfull eye over them, and sufering noe raballings or meetings amongst such as ther is reasin to belive are disaffected, and to disarm them; and if any attented persons come now into the country, or any

strangers, that they be immedeatly secured, with ther papers, and the Lord Justice Clarke and Mr. Dundas, his Majesties Advocat, aquanted of the same, that they may be disposed of according to ther order. Your ready complyance in this, as it will bee a mark of your zeal and affectione to the King and Government, is not only expected, but earnestly entreated by, gentlemen, your most humble servant,

"SUTHERLAND."

Sir John Cope commenced his useless march to the Highlands on the 20th August 1745, and arrived on the 27th at Inverness. The defenceless state of Edinburgh demanding his immediate return to the shores of Lothian, he marched to Aberdeen, embarked his troops on transports, and, under escort of a ship of war, sailed on the 10th September.

"To the SHIREF-DEPUTE or SUBSTITUTE of the
"Shire of Elgin and Forres. Per express. Haste!

"INVERNESS, *Sept.* 2, 1745.

"SIR,—As his Majesty's troops are to march through the county of Murray, you will immedeatly upon recept of this, give the proper orders for horses and carriages to be in readiness to perform that service. As the troops are to march from this on Wedensday, they will probably get your length on Thursday, so that they must be all in readiness to perform that service. They are to be payed conform to the Instruc-

tions[1] herein enclosed. As this is a matter that will admit of no delay, I do not doubt of your assiduity. I have wrote to my chamberlain to have all my people in the Forestry of Darnway in readiness, and likewise to acquaint the Lyon, that they may be ready to meet them upon the confines of Murray. Your diligence in this affair will greatly oblige, Sir, your most humble servant, MORAY.

"The original Instructions I keep, signed by the Crown lawiers."

Two letters from the Lord Lyon—Brodie of Brodie—the first unsigned, but in his handwriting. Cope's army was then encamped at Merrytoun, on the estate of Boath :—

"To WILLIAM KING of Newmill, Esq.,
"Shirrieff Deputy of Elgin and Forres. Haste! haste!

"NAIRN, *Tuesday, Septr. the 4th, in the Evening.*

"SIR,—This is by order of Sir John Cope, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Brittain, to acquaint you that he is to encamp with the troops under his command, to-morrow's night, in the neighbourhood of the town of Elgin, and that he

[1] According to the "Instructions" enclosed in the Earl of Moray's letter, the Sheriff had to provide "horses and carriage, for the transport of baggage, at three halfpence per mile; straw for the tents, and firing for the soldiers' kettles, at the ordinary rates," etc. etc. His Lordship was then Sheriff Principal of the county of Moray.

will have occasion for four hundred horses and carts to carry his baggage; which horses and carts must be in the camp to-morrow's night, because they will begin their march next morning by daylight.

"You are also, immediately on receipt of this, to order the bakeing of as much flour and meal into biscuit for officers and soldiers, as your town can possibly bake on so short advertisement, for which you will be paid in ready money; so let me beg of you to set all hands to work in publick and private houses.

"You are also to provide one hundred and fifty load of straw for the men to lye on, as they all lye in camp; of all which you are to acquaint the Magistrates of the town, that they may be aiding and assisting to you.

"You are also to provide fireing for the troops to make ready their meat in the camp.

"The straw to be provided must be two hundred and fifty load, I haveing mistaken it on the other page.

"Beds will be wanted in the town for the General and some of the officers.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant, — —."

"To William King of Newmill, Esqr.,
"Sherrieff-Deputy of Elgin.
"Brodie-House, *half-an-hour past six.*

"Sir,—Yours I did not receive till this moment, directed to the Earl, who is not yet come from Inverness. Meantime, I answered your letter before I received it.

"They will encamp probably on this side of the town, near the water of Lossie; and Major Caulfield, the Quarter-Master-General, will be with you before the troops, and will mark out that piece of ground he likes best, whether it be corn or heath; and some field of corn must be sacrificed for the maintainance of their own and baggage horses; but then they give an order for the value of the field, upon the Collector of Supply, or rather the Sherrief Deputy gives it by their direction, according as four sworn birley men shall apprise it. This was done at Inverness, and last night at Nairn.

"You and the Provost, or some of the Magistrates, must attend the Quarter-Master Caulfield and the Adjutant Loudon, (who go before the General), as well as the General, to receive his directions. Beef and mutton will be wanted, but what quantity I know not, only they have a butcher that goes before to provide for the officers.

"This, with my letter last night by my Lord Findlater's servant, is all, till meeting, necessary from, Sir, your most humble servant,

"ALEXR. BRODIE.

"*P.S.*—Enquire at Robert Inness and the rest of the merchants in your town, what money they can give Lord Loudon, for bills on his agent at Edinburgh."

From the Earl's secretary :—

"To Wm. King, Esqr. of Newmiln.

"*from the Armie at* Forress, *5th September* 1745.

"Sir,—It is my Lord Moray's desire that as many boats, as can possibly be got, be had together, to carrie over Sir John Cope and the armie, at the Boat of Bog.[1] You will, therefor, immediately upon receit of this, take all the necessary measures to effectuate it. Your diligence in this will much oblige my Lord Moray and your most humble servant, John Stuart."

His Excellency ought to have written *Forres* and *Cullen* :—

"By the Honble. Sir John Cope, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesties Forces in Scotland, &c.

"These are to certify, that his Majesties forces under my command halted at Forrest, the 5th September 1745, where some small damage was done. I therefore recommend it to the Sheriff of the county and his Deputys to have an estimate made of that damage, according to the directions given by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General thereon.—Given under my hand, at Collen, this 7th day of September 1745. Jno. Cope."

[1] The ferry at the Spey near Fochabers.

"By the Honble. Sir John Cope, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesties Forces in Scotland, &c.

"These are to certify, that his Majesties forces under my command lay encamped at Elgin, the 5th of September 1745, at night, where damage was necessarily done to corn, &c. I therefore recommend it to the Sheriff of the county and his Deputys to have an estimate made of those damages, according to the directions given by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General thereon.—Given under my hand, at Collen, this 7th day of September 1745. JNO. COPE."

So soon after Cope's defeat and the occupation of the capital of Scotland by Prince Charles Edward, Mr. Sutherland, an Edinburgh lawyer, considered it prudent not to add his signature :—

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newton, Esqr..
" at Duffus, near Elgin.

"EDINBURGH, 13*th Novr.* 1745.

"SIR,—Receive inclosed this day's Currant. We have, thir ten or twelve days bygone, been quite free of the Highlanders, who have marched towards England ; and this day the Lord Justice-Clerk and several others of the Lords of Session and Justiceary, who had been at Berwick, came to town with a good many attendants, and the Governour of the Castle did them

the honour to fire a round of the great guns as a token of their welcome. Whether we shall have a Session or not this winter, is uncertain, because it will depend in a great measure upon the success of the King's armies against the Highlanders and others in the Rebellion; for it is said they are endeavouring to shun General Wade and his army, and so pass by him the western road further up into England, where they expect ——[1] to join them; and, on the other part, no question but General Wade and the King's army will endeavour, all they can, to meet and attack them. We know little here of both armies, only what is in the Courrant, and we have little to expect untill a battle happen, which, it is probable, will be very bloody and obstinate.

"You will know what the postage of this will be. Each print is, of prime cost, three halfpence. The Mercury is not yet come out this day.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant, ———.

"You are happy to have peace and quiet in your country so long continued, whereas we in this town (while the Highlanders were among us), and the country round us, have been greatly distressed by them and their roberies, and we have been frighted by frequent canonading from the Castle, used for dislodging them from sundrie houses where they kept guard,

[1] Torn out in opening the original letter.

which have been demolished by cannon-ball, and thereafter burnt; and, particularly, the west side of the Weyhouse is demolished down to the ground, and I have been obliged to remove my papers, for fear of fire, which now I have brought back."

Ludovic Brodie, W.S., announces that the snuff is to be sent, and that Carlisle has surrendered :—

"For Archibald Dunbar of Newton, Esq.,
"Elgin.

"Edinburgh, 22*d Novr.* 1745.

"Sir,—I shall take the first opportunity to send the snuff you desire. If you have this day's Mercury sent you, it contains an account of the surrender of Carlile to the Rebels. It is thought, if the bad weather and roads have not hindered, Marshal Wade's army will be by this time near that country, and that the Rebels will offer him battle, which, if it happen, will certainly be a very bloody one. The bulk of the Rebel army being Highlanders, are resolved to overcome or die in the battle, because they reckon it a more ignominious death to die by a judicial sentence for rebellion, and be hanged, which they have just reason to expect in case they should escape and be afterwards taken. I have nothing more to write you, but am, Sir, your affectionate and humble servant,

"Lud. Brodie."

Sent from Elgin to Duffus, about 10th December 1745 :—

"Ther has been no beef in toun since this day fortnight, except one cow of Linkwood's, which was dear and not very good. I believe ther will be none this day neither, at least I see no appearence of any. Ther is not one word of news; the post that came yesterday could tell nothing, not so much as if Lord Lewis was at Aberdein, but that ther is a great many of his men at Strathbogie.

"They say the Maclouds, with Louden and a great many more men, are to be here this week, but their intentions are not known, and some does not believe that they are comming.

"You are obliged to Lady Newmiln for the candle-wicks, for if she had not had them they were none in toun."

From Mr. Brodie of Windyhills :—

"To Archbald Dunbar of Newton, Esqr.,
"at Duffus.

"Elgin, *Decr.* 13*th*, 1745.

"Sir,—Receve, inclosed, Mr. Brodie's bill discharged on the back. As for news, I chuse to deal little in them, as I think little credite is to be given to most things told. One side tells us of landings, every day; and, this day or two, we are amused with a defeat of

the Brest squadron (though I do not beleive it), and Lord John Drumond prisoner at Leith, with two hundred French. The first part of that I suppose false, the last may be true.

"Macload came here yesterday with four hundred of his men, and Gineas the day before with his men. How long they remain here, or what there intent is, I know not, though it is supposed they are to visite Aberdeinshire. One of there Captains, lodged with me, says there rout is here to remain till further orders. He tells me also that eight hundred men went to visit Lovat the same day they came from Inverness. I think we know little of the result of this visite as yet, only it is said Lovat is to give security for the peace of his people, and give up all there arms. So you have it as I have it, which, with compliments, is all from yours, ALEX. BRODIE."

From Mr. King of Newmilh :—

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newtoun, Duffus.

"ELGIN, 14*th Decr.* 1745.

"DEAR SIR,—My wife was at church Sunday last in the afternoon, but has not been abroad since, being troubled with rheumatick pains. She was expecting the pleasure of seeing you and your lady here, in this fine weather, where you would had the opportunity of seeing a fine little armie of five hundred Mackleods,

commanded by their Chief and Macleod of Guineas; and I hear wee are to have eight hundred more with Loudon, on Munday, who went out with these men and Lyon with him (as the MacLeods marched here), and apprehended and brought in your friend, Lovat, prisoner to the castle of Inverness, and fourty stand of armes. I hear they are all to march towards Aberdein nixt week, and that the Grants are at Milnben, ready to join them in their march. The men that are here seem to be very good discreit civill men, and behave very discreitly where they are quarterred in town, and the people reckon themselves very happy they are civill; and this is all I can tell you, which, with our compliments to you and lady, I am, &c.

"W. KING.

"I hear the Lyon and Sir Harrie march with them, as volentiers, to Aberdein; how far farder they goe I know not."

From the Sheriff-clerk:—

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newtown, Esq.

"ELGIN, 16*th Decr.* 1745.

"SIR,—I shall try to get a man to take the bill on Edinburgh, and wryte you therof betwixt and Thursday night, if I get a good hand to take it. As for news, we have none certain but that the Laird of M'Leod,

with his men, about five hundred, past Spey yesterday without oposition. Culkern and Bailie William M'Intosh are just now come in heir with two hundred men more, and Lord Loudon is expected with five hundred more the morow. He also is to bring in three field-peices.

"I am told Lord President's son and the Master of Ross are come by sea to Inverness, and bring some great news; but as neither time nor place, nor any particular, is told, I look on it as a fable till I heir more certainly. I offer my compliments to your self and lady, and remain, Sir, your most humble servant,

"JOHN DUFF."

Two letters, chiefly relating to the battle of Falkirk.[1] To the first there is no signature; but the other, signed "Read and Burn," is from George Cumming of Altyre, lieutenant in Naizon's Dragoons, who, in consequence of his horse falling, was taken prisoner by the victors. Both letters were written on the 13th February 1746, and probably at Altyre, where Cumming seems to have been, on parole:—

"ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, Esqr. of Newton.

"DEAR SIR,—I am just now favoured with yours, which contains more queries than is in my power to

[1] Fought in January 1746.

solve, nor am I much wiser, or but little more learned in history, than when I saw you last, for the best accounts of the late battle seems to agree in substance with the short narrative I carried with me from your end of the country. The Highlanders were certainly the agressors, as they marched seven miles that morning with a design to attack the regular troops, who had no intention to engage till next morning by daylight; only when they saw the Highland army comeing on, they were then obliged to draw up in form, and the horse ordered to march in front and attack the Prince's army. As to the numbers on both sides I cannot truley inform you. Some says the Highlanders in the field were about nine thousand strong, but not one-half of them engaged. The other side, I am told, were eleven thousand regular troops, besides militia. It is agreed that the numbers killed on the Government side were not under six hundred, but not so many prisoners. The siege continued until they were forced to abandon it upon the Duke of Cumberland's comeing with a powerful army to its relief; by which it would appear their comeing to the North was rather force than choise. What succours they hope for God only knows, but I shall refer what I have heard for a conversation; but you know I am an infideal.

"We are informed (only by common report) that the Prince with his army are within seven miles of

Inverness; and, though you tell me nothing of it, part of the horse and foot comeing to this country, under the command of Lord John Drummond, are expected this night in your nighbourhood. A friend of mine who accompanyed the prisoner[1] to this place, will be readie (as far as in his power) to oblige, if there is occasion. He is gone from here this day to Elgin. I shall not trouble you with any history of the Captain,[1] as he has wrote you himself. As to young Keam,[2] I am told he is well, but still a prisoner.

"It is expected and lookt for that the Duke of Cumberland is to follow the chase hot to this country; but it is believed, before he can possibly come up, Inverness yields. What your politicians and Cabinet Councilemen are a doing, I know not. The M'Leods and all others att Forres got a sudden call from the west, Sunday evening last, and they marched early next morning, so that there is no body to hinder letters from being delivered. I am, with real regard, dear Sir, yours, ——."

"Archibald Dunbar of Newton, Esqr.

"*The 13th.*

"Dear Sir,—As the unfortunate person to whom you wrote to-day is deprived of the use of pen, ink,

[1] George Cumming of Altyre.

[2] Mr. Sutherland, younger of Keam.

and paper, as well as of every other necessary or comfort of life, he is oblidged to answer your kind letter by an amanuensis. In the first place, it is not till now that he has been convinced of the sincere ffriendship of you and your good lady, whom, though he desires to see as much as any on earth, yett he can not hope for that pleasure at present, it being absolutely necessary you remain at home, till the Prince's army passes, and where, if occasion require it, I have begged a ffriend to attend you for the preservation of your house, &c., in case of moraders, which is all my situation can permitt me to do were you my ffather; but I hope you are so farr from all roads that there will be no occasion for it. My unfortunate and cruel story must be the subject of a conversation which I am as anxious to give so real a ffriend, as you are to hear it, but common prudence, nay, my own safety, absolutely debarrs my ventureing on it any other way. What you have allready heared is so far true, that, in less than five minutes, your ffriend, with about fifty broadswords and daggers at his breast, ready to cutt him in pieces, was stripped of his cavalry arms, furniture, baggage of every sort, and field-equipage, to above three hundred and fifty guines value; nay, of the very things and cloaths about himself, down to his hatt, perwigg, and spurrs; since when he has been mostly in a dungeon, without fire, light, or straw, among the comon prisoners, oblidged to ease nature

where they satt or lay; nor has he mounted a horse since his unfortunate fall in the battle, the cause of all his woe. After beeing taken from gaol, upon hard and unheard of conditions, he came on foot here, over mountains of snow and rivers of water, at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles a-day, subsisted only on whisky and tobacco—for nothing else could mony purchass—and only straw or heather to ly on. It is certain, from undoubted authority, that Ligonier's Dragoons begun the attack a great deal too soon, and charged with their swords in their hand at a full trott, till they came to the muzles of three thousand of their enemy, by which means, and Hambelton's regiment flying and breaking in on their flank, the former was cutt to pieces. The occasion of this precipitate charge and over heasty attack was to wipe off the dust and odium of Gladesmoor, which their enemys allow they did with great honour. The prisoner is confined here, lyable to be recalled at a moment, though in great distress of body, and in want of every necessary thing —the smalest regrete of those that want freedome. The rest of your ffriends here are ffaithfully yours, and, thank God, as well as can be expected. When the crowd is past, by you a visit will be charity, if I am allowed to stay; but come not without the worthy goodwife, whom I am most anxious to see, and then I shal promise you the most amazeing history you ever heard or read. Young Keam I saw often, who

is as well and happy as any person ever was in confinement. I can say no more; but God bless you and your's. You will guess from whom this comes. Adiu.

"READ AND BURN."

The measures adopted by the followers of Prince Charles Edward were most oppressive. Gordon of Carnousie and Maclachlan of that Ilk were not to be trifled with :—

"To James Robertson, Groom to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown.

"*Gordonstown, 23d ffebry.* 1746.—I have seized for his Royal Highness' service, and for his own proper use, from Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, a young large black horse, switch tailed; a bay mare, rel back'd; a large black draught horse, short dock'd. You will care for, and keep, these three horses, and deliver them to no person untill called for by me, under the pain of military execution against Sir Robert Gordon, his person and effects, besides what punishment his Highness may think proper to cause inflict upon yourself for disobedience.

"ARTHUR GORDON."

"To all officers, Civil and Military, &c., employed in his Royal Highness's service.

"By Collonell Lauchlan M'Lachlan of that Ilk, Commissary-General of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Army.

"These do order and require the heritors, and their ffactors, tacksmen, and subtenants of and on the lands of Duffus (belonging to the Duke of Gordon and Mr. Dunbar of Newton), Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, Brodie's lands of Kinnedder, the lands of Findrassie, the lands of Westfield, Coutfield, and Ardgy, forthwith to send into the granary at Forres one thousand bolls of wheat, flour, oatmeal, and bear, less or more, that may be presently stord up in girnels, houses, barns, or milns; and, for ascertaining the number of bolls the said lands can presently afford, these do authorize and impower you, Captain James Stewart, Commissary, to call for and march a partie of fourty men, with their proper officers, to the grounds of the said lands, and throw open all girnels, houses, barns, milns, and other places of store, and make up an exact account of the number of bolls of each kind may be found in the said places, and give the samen, duely subscribed, to the commanding officer of the said partie, who is to lodge on free quartering untill the full of any such accompt be transported and carried to the granary of Forres: And, in case of not

compliance within fourteen hours after making up the said accompt, these do impower and strictly charge the commanding officer of the partie to begin and go through the severest military execution, by burning their barns and barn-yards, and making the proprietors prisoners to the town of Inverness. All which you are to do, as you shall be answerable to his Royal Highness or his General Officers.—Given at Elgin, this sixth day of March 1746. L. M'LAUCHLANE."

"To Donald Macklauchlane, Serjent.

"You are to march immediately to the house of Sanchor and lands of Burdsyards, there to remain in free quartering till the above sum[1] be paid to his Royall Highness's receiver at this town of Forres. With certification, in case of contempt or refusall, you are to begin the severest military execution, by burning their houses and driving away their cattle, but still allowing discompt for what victuall is already payed; and in case of not payment of the above sum before ten of the clock this night, you are to force the tennents to load and carry to the granary at the foot of Lochness, one hundred bolls bear and thirty bolls meall, and that by ten of the clock to-morrow.—Given at Forres, the twenty-sixth day of March 1746.

"L. M'LAUCHLANE, C. G."

[1] The sum demanded was "two terms' cess" with £60 on each £100 of valued rent, amounting in all to £689, 4s., Scots money.

The Baronet of Gordonston had cause of complaint :—

"*Memoriall for Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown.*

"Upon 16th ffebruary 1746, the Rebells came into the shire of Murray, where great numbers of them remained until the 11th Aprill thereafter, both inclusive.

"During this space severall outrages were committed by them; most people were harrassed and oppressed, but none so signally as I and my tennents.

"Upon the very day of their coming, I had ane order upon me, signed by ffrancis Gordon, for no less than one thousand stone weight of hey, twenty cart loads of straw, and ten bolls of oats.

"I had a very large pease-stack in my corn-yard, and it was the practice of the Rebells, when they brought their horses to carry away loads from Gordonstown, to put their horses to eat at this pease-stack; and as above sixty horses could have conveniently eaten at this stack at one and the same time, and that they were at different times put to, and did eat at the stack, it necessarily follows that I thereby suffered damages.

"The Rebells not only signally harrassed my tennents by free quartering upon them, &c., whilst their officers quartered within the house of Gordonstown, but also they locally quartered within that house above

thirty privat men, besides their commanders, and who remained within that house for ten or twelve days.

" The Rebells destroyed my pigeons at Gordonstown, by shooting the doves; and, in the evening, when it was to be presumed the doves had entered the dovecott, they first stoped the dovecott that the pigeons could not get out, then broke open the door, and entering the dovecott destroyed the doves within.

" They also destroyed my dovecott of Bellormy.

" The Rebells carried myself prisoner from Gordonstown to Elgin, where I was detained for ten days, and from thence carryed prisoner to Inverness.

" The Rebells forced Lady Gordon and her children and ffamily to leave the house of Gordonstown, after my being carried away prisoner.

" After the ffamily were obliged to leave the house of Gordonstown, and that the doors were shut, the Rebells entered the house at the windows, threatened to destroy the servants who were about the town, as they had also threatened my officer before, and carryed away pork, hams, dry ffish, books, &c., out of the house.

" As my servants were threatened, and I was obliged to secrete my labouring horses,[1] so a part of the lands in my natural possession suffered damage by

[1] The stable where Sir Robert concealed his horses may yet be seen at Covesea. It is a natural cave in a rock facing the sea, and was then probably within flood-mark.

being mislaboured, and other parts by not being at all laboured, which damage is ascertained to amount to forty-four bolls.

" They also carryed away from me, out of Dollas, ffive mares with ffoal, and two horses.

" The Rebells broke open the doors and windows of my house of Rininner, and carryed away and destroyed severall things within the house.

" The Rebells killed and carryed away a large sow from Dollas.

" They tied my herd at Dollas, and kept him prisoner untill a cow was drowned.

" The Rebells exacted from Lady Gordon a term's cess, being one hundred and thirty-two pounds sixteen shillings Scots.

" The haill particular damages above mentioned were done to myself personally; and, besides those, my tennents were severely harrassed. They were not only obliged to maintain numbers of the Rebells, for the far greatest part of the time they were in the country, in bed and dyet gratis, but were also robed of money and other effects, bodily abulziements, corns, carts, sacks, and horses, whereof they can bring evidence. One tennent was, without offence, beat in his own house, and afterwards carried to Elgin, and made prisoner, where he was detained untill he paid money for being put at liberty; and the servant of another tennant was causless shot to death, without any pro-

vocation given, and, though the criminal was apprehended and the murder represented, no redress was had.

"The Rebell officers who put up at the house of Mr. Dunbar of Newtown, my next neighbour, sent their horses from thence to be maintained in my stables at Gordonstown, though, sametime, it is ffact true that Mr. Dunbar had aboundance of corn, straw, and hey of his own; whence it may be presumed the horses were not sent to my stable but out of pique, and very probably upon Mr. Dunbar's recommendation.

"But Mr. King of Newmiln did not act so much behind the curtain; ffor two witnesses declare, that about the beginning of March 1746, Newmiln, in a conversation with a company of Rebels in his own Close (particularly one called Captain Wood of Glasgow), said to the Rebells 'That they would find horses for their purpose at Gordonstown, and failling that at Drainy, for that I had thirty horses very fit for their hussars.' Thus far one of the witnesses declares, and the other says somewhat further, 'That he heard Newmiln order a party of the Rebells, who were going out to seize horses, to go to Gordonstown and Drainy, where they would find good horses, for that I never wanted thirty horses fit for their hussars; and that he heard Newmiln caution the Rebells whom he informed, not to let him be seen in the matter.'"

Sent from Elgin to Duffus, on Sunday, 13th April 1746 :—

"The Rebels went from here last night. The Duke with his army came past this day; did not stop here. They say they are to encamp near Alves.

"I don't know if they will need forrage, but they have prodigious quantities of that and all provisions along with them. We saw the Master of fforrbes here, and spoke to him; and I saw the Lyon, Kinstery, Spynie, and Sir Harrie, on the street. Nobody can tell their numbers, but certainly they are very numerous—they say eighteen thousand."

The list is in the handwriting of the Master of Forbes :—

"List of Rebell Officers and men killed at the Battle of Cullodden, April 16th, 1746.

"*Killed.*

"Mr. Macgillewrey of Drumnaglass, Colonel to the Macintoshes.

Mr. Macbain, Major to do., and twelve more of their officers.

Mr. Maclachlan, Chief of the clan Maclachlan.

Macdonald of Keppoch,
Macdonald of Clanronald,
Stuart of Ardshiel,
} These three we are not sure of their being killed.

Lord Strathallen.

Mr. Fraser, young Inveralachy, Lieutenant-Colonel to the Frasers.

Captain Farquharson of the Farquharsons.

And a great many of their officers whoe's names are not known.

"*Wounded.*

"Cameron of Locheil and Gordon of Blelak, with several more.

"*Taken.*

"Lord Cromartie and Lord McLeod his son; Lord Kilmarnock, Lord Balmirino, Major Glasgow of Lord Ogilvie's, Major Stuart of Perth's, Colonel Farquharson of Monaltrie, Colonel Cuthbert, and many more of the Rebell officers.

"All the French, both officers and privates, surrendered at Inverness; twenty-four piece of cannon, ten set of colours, and two standards; above three thousand muskets; two thousand five hundred of the Rebells killed; and, including the French, about two thousand prisoners in all.

"The King's army lost,—

"Four Captains, viz., Lord Robert Kerr of Barrells, Captain Simpson and Captain Grossett of Prices, Captain Campbell of Lord Loudens; and two subalterns, viz., Ensign Dally of Monroes, Ensign Campbell of the Campbells; forty-nine or fifty killed on the spot; and about two hundred wounded, including officers; and twelve since dead of their wounds."

From the Lord Lyon :—

"To Archibald Dunbar of Newton, Esq.,
"att Duffus.
"*Free.*—A: Brodie.

"Inverness, *Sunday's night.*

"Dear Archie,—I have yours, and as to a pass to Mr. Inness, mine cannot carry him over the ferrys; and if I should ask one of General Hawley, who alone gives land passes, his only question is this, 'Do you know the man to be a Whig (that is an honest man), and will you answer for him?' and if I answer in the affirmative, then the pass is granted. But as I cannot say Mr. Inness is a Whig, nor can I answer for his loyalty, since I do believe him to be a Jacobite, I neither can nor will ask a pass for him, and I do think he may be satisfied to be allowed to stay at home with his liberty; for if it had not been for my informations of the loyalty of Murray, all the suspected persons had been in jayl long before now; therefore, if they are not taken notice of, I beg you may not interest yourself for any of your Jacobite friends; for I know Mr. Inness to be one, and therefore I must not burn my fingers with improper applications for such people. As to our friend, George Cumming, he has egregiously misbehaved in not attending the Duke at Forres or Nairn, and if he suffers at present, he has his own imprudence alone to blame, for he was so self-sufficient that he would not

take my advice in comeing here, or going to the regiment, or attempting to do it. You have only heard his story, but not the strong allegations against him, which I wish he may clear himself of.[1]

"William Fraser is with you before now about your forage. Tell William to write a note by each boat, directed to Mr. Laurenc Dundas, signifying the quantities of hay sent, &c., which will serve for a pass or permit to come through the fleet. Your answer to Ancrum was a right one. All our compliments to Nellie.—Adieu, dear Archie, yours faithfully,

"ALEXR. BRODIE.

"*P.S.*—For Godsake help us to some hens, capons, or chickens; for the Duke and our mess &c. have no fowl of any sort; we grudge no price."

Commissariat arrangements:—

"To the SHIRREFF-DEPUTE
"of the County of Murray.

"ELGIN, 27 *April* 1746.

"SIR,—It will be necessary, ffor the service of his Majesty's fforces, that a small magazine of fforrage be laid up in your place, wherefor I beg you may meett with the Justices of the Peace and others concerned, about your place, and concert measures with them so

[1] He was, by order of the Duke of Cumberland, tried by a court-martial, at Stirling, but was acquitted.

as to get brought into some proper place in the town, about a thousand stones straw, and twenty bols oats; and when any part of that is made use of by the troops, cause as much more be brought in, that the above quantity may be always ready on hand. You may also secure five hundred or a thousand stones more straw, and about twenty bols more oats, so that, if it is wanted, it may also be brought on any emergency. Please cause inform the country people that they shall be honestly paid ffor all they send in, and if they are backward in doeing it, they will have themselves to blame if it is taken ffrom them without weight, measure, or price. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"ROBERT GARDINER,
Deputy-Commissary."

From the Lord Lyon :—

"*Upon His Majesty's Service.*

"To SIR HARY INNESS of Inness, Baronet,
"at Elgin.

"*Free.*—A. BRODIE.

"INVERNESS, *May 4th*, 1746.

"DEAR KNIGHT,—Though you was angry for my recomending my Lord Ancrum to where he could get forage, I hope you will not be angry if I intimate to you the Duke's orders anent sending him five hundred baggage horses to carry straw to Lochend, to be put on board the galley; and all sorts of provisions,

to Fort Augustus. There are two hundred called for from the county of Nairn, five hundred from Rossshire, and five hundred from this neighbourhood.

"Tullybardin is taken or surrendered att Dunbartoun. I send you Newmills letter, inclosed, that you may assist him as a Justice of the Peace, and I do think you should send directly for Sir Robert, and Archie Dunbar, to assist you.

"My family join in compliments to my Lady, and I am, yours, &c., ALEXR. BRODIE.

"*P.S.*—I would really be glad to find out the use of sending me an express to tell me the inconveniency of sending back forage to Fochabers, after that neighbourhood had been drained of it; since you could not think you would have rheterick enough to persuade Ancrum to obey you rather than the Duke."

"To the SHIERIFF-DEPUTE
"of the County of Murray.

"INVERNESS, *the 3d May* 1746.

"SIR,—I am ordered to acquaint you that the service of his Majesty's troops, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, will require from the county of Elgin and Forres five hundred carrige horses, with such carrige graith as they carry their straw. You will therefore order the above number of horses to be at the shoar of Inver-

ness on Thursday the eighth currant, without faile. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"LAUR. DUNDAS,
Commisry."

Mr. Hall was probably the Quartermaster of the troop :—

"To the Honble. SIR HENRY INNES, Bart.,
"at Elgin.

"GORDON CASTILE, *May the* 9.

"SIR,—As I am informed by the Duke of Gordon, you sent an order to Mr. King to send forrage to Focabers for the troop of dragoongs, beg you will be so good as deliver the enclosed to him. We have not forrage to serve the troop till to-morrow night, so must depend upon relief from your goodness. I am, Sir, your most obedient homble sarvent,

"G. S. HALL."

"To WILLIAM KING, Esqr.,
"Sheriff-Dept.

"GORDON CASTILE, 9.

"SIR,—After an order sent you to provide the troop of dragoongs at Focabers, it surprises us much that you have had no regard to it; but asure you, if you do not imediately comply with it, shall aquaint his Royal Highness that your assistance has been desired, but you did not honour us with due obedience as we have not forrage for to-morrow; expect

you will send a sufficient quantity to sarve for some time, to-morrow night. I am, Sir, your obedient sarvant, G. S. HALL."

Answer to the above :—

"ELGIN, 10*th May* 1746.

"SIR,—I received yours of yesterday's date this forenoon, and was surprised that you acquainted me, thereby, that there was an order sent me for providing the dragoons at ffochabers, there having never any such order come to my hand, either by word or write. It is true I had ane order from Mr. Gardiner, Commissary-Depute to the troops under his Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland's command, desireing me to lay in a magazine of fforrage at Elgin, for the use of the troops as they passed and repassed here, which I accordingly did, to the extent of eight or nine hundred stone of straw, and some small quantity of corn; and secured the quantity of straw, you have in the inclosed list, for the use of the troops, which was to be brought in to Elgin as the magazine there turned empty. There being litle or no other fforrage left in this county, who have severely suffered by the Rebells in corn, fforrage, and otherways, except what was carryed to ffindhorn to be transported to Inverness, for the use of his Majesty's troops there; and as there is no part of the county of Murray on the other side of the water of Spey (except the town of

ffochabers, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and the lands of Mulben and Mulderie, belonging to the Laird of Grant, and the lands of Cairnty, from which there was no forrage demanded to this county where these lands ly), it has always been the practice that the Sheriff of Banffe supplyed the troops that lay at ffochabers, with fforrage and other provisions; and much more ought it to be so at this time, when they suffered so litle, in these commoditys, by the Rebells, in respect of the part of the county of Murray on this side the water of Spey.

"However, to show my willingness and readiness that the troops should be served, I have sent an order (the copy whereof you have inclosed), and caused intimate the same by a shirriff officer this day, that you may be served accordingly; which I hope you will be this night, in terms of the order; tho' I could have wished that, as wee are scarce of fforrage in this country for serving his Majesty's troops, you could have been provide by the Sherriff of Banff, where, as I am told, there is plenty of corn and straw in severall parishes that are within that county in your neighbourhood, such as the parish of Boharm, Botriphney, and Aberlour, Keith, Grange, Belly, and Raffin. And if you have not occasion for the quantity in the list I have sent you, I begg you will be so good as acquaint me of the quantity thereof you have use for, that I may secure the remainder for the use of

his Majesty's troops, as they shall have occasion for it, att this place or any where else; which is all from, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"W. KING."

Sir Robert Gordon gives his sentiments:—

"To The LORD LYON.

"GORDONSTOWN, *May* 14, 1746.

"MY LORD LYON,—You may be sure I would very gladly contribute my best endeavours towards settleing the peace of the country, by giving you any hints which I could imagine would be of use; but I can hardly think what to say on such a subject, unless that I had some hint of the scheme proposed. In generall it was, and still is, my oppinion that the Highland dress should be absolutely forbid; that no Highlanders should be allowed to have or use arms; that no man should be suffered to live in the thieving countrys, but such as are registred by heritors, who should be oblidged to produce such registred persons, under proper penalties; that a body of the regular troops should be stationed in proper places, to apprehend such persons as shall dare to disobey the laws, or interrupt the course of justice; that the Crown should be at the expence of prosecuting criminals, at least before the Court of Justiciary, and the expence of all criminal prosecutions should be regulate and made very moderate, and high penalties put on witness who

do not appear. Forts in many places will, I dare say, be found necessary.

"I wish your Lordship a good journey to London, and shall be extreamly glad to find that such measures are taken, as may effectually prevent the Highlanders having it in their power for the future to disturb the peace of the State or of their neighbours; though in our parts Lord Pitslego, with the Aberdeen and Bamffshires Lairds (a very few excepted) and their people, did more harm since this Rebellion, than all the Highlanders put together.—I am, my Lord Lyon, your most humble servant, ROBERT GORDON."

From the Commissary-General:—

"To WILLIAM KING of Newmill, Esq.,
"Shieriff-Deputy of the County of Murray.

"INVERNESS, *the 20th May* 1746.

"SIR,—The troops here begin to be in want of straw, for the supplying of which, I am ordered by his Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland to acquaint you that it will be absolutely necessary to send through the different parts of your county; that what straw is may be furthwith sent to the shoar of Findhorn, where proper persons are appointed to recieve and pay what is delivered there.

"You will signifie to me the recieving of this letter, and that you are to comply with the above order, that

I may make a report of what is to be expected from your county.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"LAWR. DUNDAS, *Commissry.*"

On the morning of the 22d of May 1746, the Duke of Cumberland, with the whole army, except four regiments (left encamped), marched from Inverness to Fort Augustus:—

"To the SHIRRIFF-DEPUTE of the County of Murray.

"INNERNESS, 23*d May*.

"SIR,—It is absolutely necessary for his Majesties service that you send ffrom your county to this place, by Monday's morning next, five o'clock, at least two hundred horses, to transport provisions ffrom this to Lochend, which is to goe from that by watter to ffort Augustus, for the army's use. And it is expected that no stop or delay will happen in this demand, as it is of the greatest consequence to the army.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"ROBERT GARDINER,
Deputy Commissary."

Answer to the above:—

"ELGIN, 25*th May* 1746.

"SIR,—Yours of the 23d current came only to my hand, between seven and eight o'clock this morn-

ing, desireing to send up to Inverness two hundred horses, to be there again the morrowe morning at ffive o'clock, a thing morrally impracticable, as it would take up all this day and the morrow, before they could be acquainted, or the gentlemen of the county conveened for ordering out their respective quotas of horses; besides that, I had an order from Commissary Dundas, Thursday last, and had, in consequence therof, issued out orders for carrying any straw that was in this county to ffindhorn, yesterday and the morrow, to be transported from thence to Inverness, for the use of the troops there; and any horses that could be ordered from this county, upon so short advertisement as yours, are the horses from the towns of Elgin and fforress, which are but few in number, and the only horses at hand for transporting the troops' bagage in their marches, and are to be employed this night, or by two of the clock the morrow morning, for carrying from this the baggage, &c., of Collonell ffleeming's regiment towards Aberdeen.

"I sent you up formerly from this county five hundred horses for transporting bagage, &c., from Inverness to Kilmhuiman, and at that time the horses were so low and weak that it cost them two days journey before they got to Inverness, and some of them were keept only one day ther, and others of them ten, and some of those horses never returned; and complained

they got no hire for their labour or horses, as was promised.

"The only gentleman in this county that is at hand, and that I had time to communicate yours to, before writting hereof, is Sir Hary Innes of Innes, and he was of opinion, as I am, that unless there had been time for conveening the gentlemen of the shire, as there was formerly, when the horses were last sent up, it was impossible to send up horses to Inverness to-morrow morning, to be there again ffive o'clock, as you appoint, which they could not have done had they been all ready yoaked in their carts when yours came to hand; and the horses here are now much weaker than when last with you, occasioned by their frequent carriages and labouring, which is not over here, and the most of them employed in other carriages for the benefite of the troops every other day; and they have scarcely meat to support them, the straw being almost quite out here, and the grass not got up by reason of the great drought; and severalls of them in this county have forty-two miles to travell to Invernes, so that when you want any horses and carriages from this, you would need to acquaint, three or four days at least before, for it took up the most of that time before they were all acquainted, the last time the horses were sent up.

"The gentlemen of this county have always, on all occasions, shown their willingness and readyness to

accommodate and serve his Majesty's troops in every thing, as far as in their power, as they are still willing and ready to doe; and there is none more willing and ready, as far as in my power for serving and accommodating them, than I am; but have wrote you honestly and plainly the state and condition of the county, as it presently is, and how the horses in it are just now employed; which is all from, your most obedient humble servant, W. KING."

Government enlisted the services of the Established Church. Andrew Fletcher was Lord Justice-Clerk :—

"Rt. Honble. the EARL OF MORRAY,
Sheriff of Murray, and his Deputys.

"EDINBURGH, *May 3rd*, 1746.

"MY-LORD,—I have subjoined such a letter as I desire your Lordship would write to every minister within your bounds. As this is for his Majesty's special service, and by direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, I am perswaded you will use all dispatch possible in forwarding these letters, geting and returning the answers.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

"AND. FLETCHER."

Copy of the letter which was subjoined :—

"*May* 1746.

"REVEREND SIR,—As you must be best acquainted with those in your parish who have not been connected in this wicked and unnatural Rebellion, that none of them from any unjust suspicions may suffer any hardships, I am ordered by the Lord Justice-Clerk to desire you will make up lists of all those in your parish who have not been concerned in this Rebellion, either by carrying arms or otherways; including in that list not only residenters of all ranks, but likeways heritors and liferenters though not residing.

"Send under my cover two several copies of such lists, sealed up, one directed to the Lord Justice-Clerk, the other to the Honourable Sir Everard Fawkener, Secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. As you have lists of your parish, an answer will be expected in a few days."

Some of the answers sent by the clergy to the Sheriff-Depute at Elgin :—

"ALVES, *May 26th*, 1746.

"SIR,—In answer to yours of this day's date, I received inclosed a print signed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the desire of which shall be honestly obeyed by me when required; and, with respects to the lists in my parish of those who have

not been concerned in this wicked and unnaturall Rebellion, by riseing in arms, I must give almost a whole list of my parish, there not being a husholder in the parish, but one poor grassman, that took up arms against the Goverment in any time of this Rebellion, and a very few young thoughtless servants who ingaged in this wicked attempt. I shall in a few days, send ane answer as desired.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, GEO. GORDON."

"RAFFORD, *May 26th*, 1746.

"SIR,—I had your's, and, inclosed, his Royal Highness's order concerning the Rebels, &c. Whatever is proper to be done by us as ministers, I dare say will not be wanting, and more than that I hope will not be expected. I wish every minister had as little to do as I. If that was the case, the matter would be soon ended, and little disturbance or confusion in their parishes.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"ROBT. LOGAN."

"DYKE, *May 27th*, 1746.

"SIR,—I have just now yours by Lord Justice-Clerk's order, with the Proclimation by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland inclosed, and shall soon sett about makeing the proper return, though, our situation with the Rebels not allowing me to make the ordinary

course of visitation and examination, it will take some days to do it exactly; though I have reason to be thankful that, so far as I know, there will be no place for giveing any one resedenter within my parish trouble. —I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

"ROBERT DUNBAR."

"KNOCKANDO, *May 28th*, 1746.

"SIR,—I have just now received yours requiring lists of all those not concerned in the wicked and unnatural Rebellion; with ane enclosed print. Though I am immediately much distrest with the gravel, I shall lose as little time as possible in making up these lists, and transmitting them to you as you direct.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant, HUGH GRANT."

"CROMDALE, *28th May* 1746.

"SIR,—Yours of the 26th instant, requiring lists of all those in my parish who have not been concerned in this wicked and unnatural Rebellion (with a print inclosed), came to hand this day. I shall, how soon my health will allow, send two copies of said lists under your cover, as directed. It is with great difficulty I write you this, being at present confined to my bed.—With compliments to your lady, I am, Sir, your most humble servant, FRANCIS GRANTT."

From the Revd. Lauchlan Shaw to an Episcopalian. The Historian of Moray was a large-hearted Christian and a true gentleman :—

"To Archibald Dunbar of Newtoun, Esqr.,
"Duffus.

"Elgin, *June 6th*, 1746.

"Dear Sir,—I have writen to Aberdeen for this year's magazines to you, but have not as yet got them; their posts go no farther than to Dundee, and they cannot get home books or pamphlets but by carriers, who are not frequent.

"The Lord Justice Clerk's letter is so general and undetermined, that we cannot but differ about the meaning of it. We in this town, and others around us, send up the names of all our own hearers, who, upon conversing with our elders, we have ground to believe had no concern in the Rebellion. We omit and leave out the names of some of our hearers, because their character is not clear, and they ly under suspition; and we leave out all the hearers[1] in the meeting-house, because they are no part of our proper charge; their attachment to these meetings makes them to be reputed Jacobites, and we have not had that access to know their conduct, which we have had with respect to our own people. All this we wrote as a docquet to our lists; if it answers the design, it is good, if not, the general terms of the letter must

[1] Episcopalians.

be blamed. It cannot be justly inferred, that all who are not in our lists are guilty; the natural inference from it is, that we are not proper judges of the moral conduct of those who do not submit to our ministry. What methods shal be used to discover the guilty I know not. Sheriffs and magistrates are required to send up lists, and so, I think, are the officers of the Custom and Excise.

"You have no doubt heard of M—j—r G——t's doom, and that he now lives at home. The Rebels in Strathavin and Glenlivat are delivering up their arms, and casting themselves on the Royal clemency. If others were wise they would do so. I have received one man's arms this day. The money, brandy, and arms landed in Moydart, make the unhappy men there backward to submit, which will provoke the Duke to destroy their countries. Glengarrie's and Lochiel's houses are burnt, and all that country, houses and woods, will soon run the same fate, if they submit not. Glenbucket and John Roy are in the braes of Strathavin. The Strathspey hostages went south last week. The loss done to the wood of Abernethie is very great. —I am, L. S.

"*P.S.*—If I get not your magazines, I shal send per next my own, which are now lent out."

We suspect that the solemn Fast was, in the Highland parishes, but a solemn mockery :—

"To the SHERIFF and his DEPUTS
"of the Shire of Elgin.

"EDINBURGH, 12*th December* 1746.

"SIR,—Some days ago there were transmitted to you a few copies of proclamations by His Majesty in Council, for keeping a solemn Fast on the 7th day of January next to come; and it being necessary that a copy of the said proclamation be transmitted to each parish, I send you inclosed ten copies, desiring you to transmit one of them to each parish minister within your jurisdiction, with your conveniency, in such time however that they may reach the ministers so as to be read from the pulpit on the Sabbath before the Fast is to be observed.

"It is likeways desired, that when you send these proclamations, you will take the trouble to acquaint, by a letter, each minister, that a good many persons, of the lower rank, who served in the Rebel army, upon their having been lately taken up, have produced certificates from ministers in different places in the country, bearing that they had delivered up their arms to the ministers to whom they surrendered; and that the Earl of Albemarle desires that all ministers who received any such arms, may forthwith deliver them up to the commanding officer of the army who is quartered nearest to them, and to take a receipt

from such commanding officer, expressing the number and quality of the arms so delivered, and transmit the said receipts, severally, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle at Edinburgh. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, PAT: HALDANE."

Concluding part of a letter from the Lord Lyon :—

"LONDON, *March* 14, 1747.

"Lovat's tryal you will see accounts of in the newspapers. His own secretaries, and the Pretender's, have said enough to hang him without any other evidence, of which you shall have particulars in my next ; but this has been a heavy week of fatigue upon us of the two Houses of Parliament, attending this trial, insomuch that I have no time to write any letters this week, for we have been kept four days of this week, in Westminster Hall, till six or seven at night.—My kind compliments to Nelly, and believe me, dear Archie, yours faithfully, ALEXR. BRODIE."

The clergy and members of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who refused to take the oaths to Government, were designated Nonjurors.

"To the SHIRRIFF-DEPUT OF MURRAY.

"EDINBURGH, 17*th October* 1747.

"SIR,—His Majesty having lately received accounts of the insolent behaviour of the Jacobites, and that in

many parts of Scotland, the true friends of the Government, and those who have most meritoriously distinguished themselves in the support of it, have been on many occasions oppressed and insulted by the Jacobites and their adherents; and that some of the persons attainted of high treason have returned from abroad; and that many of the most notorious Rebels are known to be lurking about in different places; and that the acts for suppressing Nonjuring meeting-houses have not been duly executed by the officers of the law, at least that they have not been diligent in observing and discovering the attempts that have been made to defeat the intention of these wise and necessary laws.

"Whereupon I have had the honour to receive his Majesty's commands, by a letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's principall Secretary of State, to desire and require that you would immediately make the strictest enquirey into these matters, and exercise the utmost force of the law for suppressing all practices whereby the quiet of his Majesty's government may be in danger of being disturbed, and for bringing to punishment those who are concerned in such treasonable proceedings; and, particularly, that you would use your utmost endeavour to discover and secure any persons that may be lurking within your bounds, who either were attainted of high treason or were concerned in the late Rebellion, and are either

excepted by name or under some general description in the late Act of Indemnity; and that you would make particular enquiry into the conduct of the Jacobites, and whether there are any indications of a design to give any disturbance to the Government; and that you take particular care that the Acts for suppressing Nonjuring meeting-houses be complyed with, according to the true intention of the same, and for that purpose that you enquire carefully into all attempts that have been made to elude the design thereof; and it is his Majesty's particular orders that you should transmitt to me constant accounts of what you shall do in consequence of these orders.

"Give me leave, on this occasion, to advise you not to show or communicate the orders you have now received, to any person whatever, except so far as is necessary for putting them in execution, lest it may be interpreted by some persons to be done to disappoint the execution of them; and, in the next place, when you get information that any of his Majesty's good subjects, who have meritoriously distinguished themselves in support of his Majesty's Government, have been, or may be, oppressed and insulted by the Jacobites and their adherents, you are not to give over your enquiry upon hearing that the matter is transacted by the privat partys, because it is not in the power of any privat subject to remitt the injury

done to the publick; and lastly, that in searching for Rebels you are not to confine yourself to suspected places, because it is not impossible that in some of his Majesty's subjects, not disaffected, an ill-judged tenderness may have got the better of their duty to their king and country.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant, AND. FLETCHER."

Answer to the above:—

"ELGIN, *4th Novr.* 1747.

"MY LORD,—I was honoured with your Lordship's commands of the 17th past, and have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, in answer thereto, that wee have the happiness in this county, to have neither attainted or excepted person within the same; or doe I hear, or can I learn, upon the narrowest inquirie, of any insolent behaviour from Jacobites, dissafected persones, or their adhearants, to his Majestie's duitfull subjects within our bounds, but all quiet and in good neighbourhood; or can I learn, after the strictest inquiry, of any Rebels being returned from abroad, or sculking in this county, or is there any such thing as a Nonjureing meeting within the samen; or can I discover that ever any of the Nonjureing ministers have atempted to preach since the batle of Culloden, but that some of them, as they happened to be in a private family on Sundayes, have read prayers to that family and four single persones, and noe more; but for

publick places of worship, they have none, they being all formerly burnt and distroyed, and noe new ones set up.

"My Lord, if any thing worth your Lordship's nottice, as to either of the subjects which were mentioned, happens in this county, or as far as I can learn from any other, I shall obey your Lordship's commands, and acquaint you thereof, from tyme to tyme; but wee have reason to be thankfull to Almighty God, that this county had litle or noe concern in the late wicked and unnaturall Rebellion, which few counties in the north can boast of except ourselves.

"Wee, indeed, in this place mett with a great insult in the begginning of October last, from a pairty of St. George's Dragoones that were quartered here, who were werie civillie used all the tyme they lay att this place, but upon the Saturday att twelve a'cloack att night, the night imediatly before they marched, they comitted great insults by breaking with stones severalls of the windows of the inhabitants, and the publick schoole-house windows, and some of the magistrates' windows, and our worthy good minister, Mr. Shaw's windows, where they threw so many and big stones, that not onley the glass but the haile timber of his windows was driven in, so that it was onley the good providence of God that preserved his braines from being knocked out, for they drove in the stones with such furie that,

hard by him, they knocked a cadge to pieces, and killed a maves in it, and broke the plaister of the wall on the other syde of the room, and severall of the stones fell on his wife in her bed sleeping, untill her husband awoake her, and desyred her get up for fear of her life; and they marched of only on the Sundayes morneing. The magistrates took a precognition of some of the facts next day, and put it after their Lieutennant-Collonell, who was very angry at his men's conduct, and ordered the payment of damnadges done by breaking the windows, so that the prosecution intended for such an insult is droped, but then I thought proper to acquaint your Lordship thereof, that in caice that corps should be guilty of any such practises in any other place where they lye, your Lordship may give them a caution, for I can assure your Lordship they would need it from their conduct here, for they were suspected mostly of being Popish—the private men of them—and therefor it seems they poured out a great deal of their wrath, att their way-going, upon our worthy pastor, without any manner of provocation; and such insults upon his Majesties best subjects are insuferable from any sort of people.—Which is all from, my Lord, your obedient humble servant,

"Wm. King."

Verses which were printed, and privately circulated among Jacobite families :—

"THE BIRTHDAY ODE.

"How long shall Rage o'er heav'n-born Truth prevail,
And stern Oppression hold Astræa's scale?
Must Charles's name, to ev'ry Briton dear,
Be still remembered with a sigh or tear?

Air.

"Sprung from kings in story great,
For thee we hope, for thee we mourn;
To thy throne and ancient state,
Royal Exile, soon return.

"Ah! to see that happy day
May each loyal Briton burn;
Tune, ye bards, the lofty lay,
Royal Exile, soon return.

"When on Culloden's plains, in William's form
Inhuman Slaughter led the rising storm,
The murder'd infants sunk beneath his rage,
And mangled Beauty fell with hoary Age,
How 'scap'd my Prince the fury of the day
What God, what angel, led thee on thy way!
Yet new Affliction points her viper's stings,
Disloyal subjects, and unfaithful kings,
Alas, you found, nor sunk beneath the weight,
Tho' wrong'd, triumphant, and in bondage, great.

Air.

"We'll brace the drum, the clarion sound,
And, starting from our trance profound,
In shining mail appear;
While France shall, at our squadrons nigh,
Faint, tremble, drop her arms, and fly,
And own an Edward near.

"Can aught thy just resentment charm?
Can aught resist thy conqu'ring arm?
Can aught thy strength withstand?
Yes; when you see a prostrate foe,
You turn aside, nor strike the blow;
Hear this, proud Cumberland."

"MERLIN.

"When a sharper shall fly from his merit, a cord,
And see his son swell with the title of lord;
When a *Pelham* shall end what a *Walpole* begun,
And, excising the earth, lay a tax on the sun;
When a peer, in his dotage, the privilege claims
Of bellowing for *George*, as he hollow'd for *James;*
When possess'd of vast wealth, and abundance of spite,
A scribe is made out of a thing that can't write;
When Episcopal lords are all aw'd with a nod,
And for *Brunswick* do more than they'd do for their God;
Then Justice, indignant, shall snatch up her sword,
The times shall be changed, and the King be restored."

XL. CORONATION OF GEORGE III.: SUBMISSION TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

THE gentleman who "seed" his Majesty "annointed with the holy oill," held a situation in the Lyon Office :—

"To ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, of Newtoun, Esquire,
at his House at Duffus, per Elgin, North Brittain.

"LONDON, 26*th Septr.* 1761.

"DEAR SIR,—You will be surprised to read a letter from me in this city. I was called by the Lords Commissioners of the Court of Claims to walk at the procession of his Majesty's Coronation, and was appointed grand new robes from the wardrop, with gold collar and chains with the Order of St. Andrew in gold, sett in azure and green ribben ; and accordingly I have performed that service, and had a full view of the glory that this world can afford in its perfection. It would take some sheets of paper to describe you the glory of that day. I neither know how to begin or how to end. Wee surrounded the throne in the quire of Westminster Abbey, and, as I was upon the third step of it, and so near his Majesty that I took hold of his robe with my hand, I seed him annointed with

the holy oill, taken, from the golden eagle, in a golden spoon, and after this the crown putt upon his head with shoutings inexpressable, and then invested with the scepter and orb. But what I thought was the solemnest part of the whole ceremony, and what took my fancie most, was, immediatly after he was crowned, the whole Peers of Great Brittain putt on their crowns and immediatly went and laid their crowns at the King's feet, and paid their hommage to him by kissing the scepter, which when done, he allowed them all to kiss his hand. Never was there a greater exhibition of earthly glory. Tho' the Peeresses were not allowed any diamonds in their crowns, they fell upon a method to supply this defect, by filling their heads so full of them that their crowns disappeared amongst them. The grandeur of the ladies in the gallery, both in Westminster Abbey and in the Hall, as well as on all the scaffoldings in the streets, with the innumerable diamonds they were decked with, is past description. —I am, respectfully, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, JOS. STRACHANE."

After the death, in January 1788, of Prince Charles Edward, whose brother and representative, Cardinal York, could leave no lawful descendant, the Bishops felt that they could conscientiously recognise the Hanoverian government :—

"INTIMATION

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

"The Protestant Bishops in Scotland having met at Aberdeen, on the 24th of April 1788, to take into their serious consideration the state of the Church under their inspection, did, upon mature deliberation with their clergy, unanimously agree to comply with and submit to the present Government of this kingdom, as vested in the person of his Majesty King George the Third. They also resolved to testify this compliance by uniformly praying for him by name in their public worship, in hopes of removing all suspicion of disaffection, and of obtaining relief from those penal laws under which this Church has so long suffered. At the same time they think it their duty to declare, that this resolution proceeds from principles purely ecclesiastical; and that they are moved to it by the justest and most satisfying reasons, in discharge of that high trust devolved upon them in their Episcopal character, and to promote, as far as they can, the peace and prosperity of that portion of the Christian Church committed to their charge.

"For obtaining of this desirable end, they therefore appoint their clergy to make public notification to their respective congregations, upon the eighteenth

day of May next, that upon the following Lord's day, nominal prayers for the King are to be authoritatively introduced, and afterwards to continue in the religious assemblies of this Episcopal Church; and they beg leave to recommend, as to their clergy whose obedience they expect, so likewise to all good Christian people under their Episcopal care, and do earnestly intreat and exhort them, in the bowels of Jesus Christ, that they will all cordially receive this determination of their spiritual fathers.

"If any of them wish for farther information on this subject, the Bishops hereby direct them to apply to their respective pastors; and conclude this address with their hearty prayers to, and stedfast dependence upon, their gracious Head and Master in Heaven, that He would be pleased to bless, sanctify, and prosper the pious resolutions and endeavours of His servants upon earth, to the advancement of His glory, the edification of His Church, and the quiet and welfare of the State in all godliness and honesty.

"ROBERT KILGOUR, *Bishop and Primus.*
JOHN SKINNER, *Bishop of Aberdeen.*
ANDREW MACFARLANE, *Bishop of Ross and Moray.*
WM. ABERNETHY DRUMMOND, *Bishop of Edinburgh.*
JOHN STRACHAN, *Bishop of Brechin.*"

APPENDIX.

In many cases in this Volume, persons are designated by territorial appellations. An Explanatory List is therefore given :-

Designation.	Surname.
Achnagern,	Fraser.
Arundele,	Grant.
Asleisk,	Brodie.
Barmuckatie,	Dunbar.
Birdsyards,	Urquhart.
Bishopmiln,	Dunbar.
Boath,	Dunbar.
Bracco,	Duff.
Brodie,	Brodie.
Burgie,	Dunbar.
Cadboll,	Macleod.
Classtirum,	Gordon.
Clava,	Rose.
Cloavs,	Dunbar.
Connadge,	Mackintosh.
Coubin,	Kinnaird.
Coxton,	Innes.
Culkern,	Munro.
Dalrachanie,	Grant.

Designation.	Surname.
Lady Drummelzier, . . .	Mrs. Hay.
Drummond, ...	Mackintosh.
Duffus, ...	Sutherland.
Dunkentie, ...	Innes.
Earnside, ...	Mackenzie.
Easterbin, ...	Dunbar.
ffaskin, ...	Gordon.
Lady Force, ...	Mrs. Sutherland.
Fowls, ...	Sir Robert Munro.
Glenbucket, ...	Gordon.
Glengarrie, ...	Macdonell.
Grange, ...	Dunbar.
Grangehill, ...	Dunbar.
Grant, ...	Grant.
Guineas, ...	Macleod.
Lady Hemprigs, . . .	Lady Dunbar.
Innernity, ...	Stewart.
Innes, ...	Innes, Bart.
Kilboyak, ...	Dunbar.
Lady Kilcowie, . . .	Mrs. Mackenzie.
Kilravock, ...	Rose.
Kincorth, ...	Falconer.
Kinstery, ...	Sutherland.
Kirkton, ...	Spense.
Knockando, ...	Grant.
Leathen;	Brodie.
Leuchars, ...	Innes.
Linkwood, ...	Anderson.
Lochiel, ...	Cameron.
Logie, ...	Cumming.

Designation.	Surname.
Macleod,	Macleod.
Macintosh,	Macintosh.
Milntoune,	Brodie.
Muirton,	Calder, Bart.
Lady Muirton,	Lady Calder.
Myrland,	Dunbar.
Lady Newhall,	Mrs. Forbes.
Newmiln,	King.
Lady Newmiln,	Mrs King.
Newtoun,	Dunbar.
Lady Newtoun,	Mrs. Dunbar.
Pitfour,	Ferguson.
Pitgaveny,	Bremner.
Roshaugh,	Sutherland.
Skene,	Skene.
Spyni (at page 48),	*Doubtful.*
Spynie,	Brodie.
Tanachi,	Tulloch.
Thundertoun,	Dunbar.
Lady Thunderton,	Mrs. Dunbar.
Woodhead,	Spense.

The signature of each of the two Baronets of Innes, several of whose letters appear, was *Harie* Innes—not *Harrie*, as printed by mistake.

"The Lyon" was the usual designation of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. By Lord Lovat, however, who disliked him, this very popular Laird was called "The King-of-Beasts."

The Vignette on the title-page is copied from a sketch taken before the tower was pulled down.

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